THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Dr. Dollinger and Papal Infallibility.

Baltimore's Harmonious Crispins.

Terrible Suicide in Washington.

Fire Underwriters' Report.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

DR. DOLLINGER.

The Unfortunate Theologian Who Was Excommunicated by the Pope.

Speaking of the Papal excommunication of Dr. John Joseph Ignatius Dollinger, the most influential theologian in Bavaria, and one of the most eminent scholars of the Catholic Church in this age, the New York *Evening Post* says:—

Dr. Dollinger is the author of many works which have taken a high place in theological literature. As a writer upon ecclesiastical history, he has no superior in scholarship and accuracy. In all the controversies which have agitated the Church in this generation, he has been prominent as an advocate of liberal views, of education and freedom. He has also had a considerable influence in South-German politics, and has strenuously urged the separation of Church and State, and the voluntary surrender of the temporal power by the Pope. The Catholic Church loses in him perhaps the most important link that has connected it with the general movement of European thought; but what Dr. Dollinger loses by the change we shall not undertake to estimate.

Anticipated Consequences of His Excommunication.

Previous to the decree of excommunication, which has been pronounced against Dr. Dollinger, the eminent Roman Catholic theologian, the Bishop of Munich demanded that he should give in his adhesion to the new dogma of Papal Infallibility within ten days. Dr. Dollinger replied to this formal request maintaining his original position unchanged, and absolutely refusing his adherence to the doctrine of infallibility, or, as he himself puts it, "der Allgewalt und Unfehlbarkeit," "of the omnipotence and infallibility" of the Pope.

For this decision he gives his reasons at length. Briefly summarized, these reasons are: —The new doctrines are inimical to Scripture, as interpreted by the Fathers, and to the belief and tradition of churchmen in all ages. The arguments in their favor are principally derived from forged, ungenuine documents; and doctrines precisely opposite were published by two General Councils and several Popes in the fifteenth century. The new dogma is altogether incompatible with the Constitution of several European States, especially with that of Bavaria, to which Dr. Dollinger, as a member of the Reichsrath, has sworn allegiance. The reply next deals with the question, Was the council free? This it decides positively in the negative; and it likewise brings forward several instances to show gross ignorance of church history and authorities on the part of the majority by which the dogma was supported.

Dr. Dollinger then draws a picture of the results which must follow from the principles of the Jesuits, through whom, mainly this dogma has been declared. The repression of men's intellectual activity, and a temporal less than a spiritual terrorism, the Pope being by a Jesuit declared to have control over all kings as over all bishops, are, according to the reply, the consequences which must follow from Papal infallibility. Dr. Dollinger asks that he should be allowed to lay these considerations before the Council of German Bishops which, it is expected, will meet shortly at Fulda, or, that being refused, before the Archbishop's chapter.

The reply thus concludes:—"As a Christian, as a theologian, as a historian, as a citizen, I cannot accept this doctrine. As a Christian—for it is irreconcilable with the spirit of the Gospel and with the clear expressions of Christ and the apostles; it will raise up that very kingdom of this world which Christ rejected, that dominion over communions which Peter denied to all and to himself. As a theologian—for the whole genuine literature of the Church stands opposed to it. I cannot accept it as a historian—for as such I know that the persistent endeavor to realize this theory of the dominion of the world has cost streams of blood, has confused and ruined whole countries, has shaken the beautiful organic constitutional structure of the more ancient Church, and has produced, nourished, and maintained the worst abuses in the Church. Finally, as a citizen, I must reject it, since by its claim that States and monarchs, and all political organization, should be subjected to the Papal power, and through the exempt position demanded for the clergy, it lays the foundation for endless ruinous division between State and Church—between the clergy and the laity. For this I cannot conceal from myself that this doctrine, the result of which was the destruction of the German empire, will, in case it should become dominant among the Catholic portion of the German nation, immediately plant the germ of an incurable decay in the new empire which has been just built up."

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

A Man Cuts His Throat in a Fit of Temporary Insanity.

On Monday Mr. Otis S. Moulton, the proprietor of a ladies' and gentlemen's restaurant near the corner of Ninth and F streets, was noticed to be laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, when Dr. T. W. Buckley was immediately called in, and after prescribing for the unfortunate man, admonished his wife that it would be unsafe to leave him alone. He was accordingly closely watched until last evening. About 7 30 o'clock his wife suggested that they take a walk, to which he assented, and leaving him for a moment in the hall, she went up stairs to get ready for the walk.

While she was absent he went down stairs into a back room in the basement, and cut his throat from ear to ear with a large carving knife, severing the wind-pipe and arteries. His wife came down stairs, and not seeing him in the hall, called for him, but received no reply; hearing some one breathing heavily down in the basement, she went to the stairs, but all being dark, was afraid to go down, and called for assistance. One of the boarders answered the call, struck a light, and went into the basement and found Moulton dead.

The coroner was sent for, and on his arrival empanelled a jury and from the evidence they returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage, resulting from a wound in the throat, inflicted by a carving-knife in his own hands, with the purpose of taking his own life, while laboring under temporary insanity."

The body was then turned over to the family.

—*Washington Patriot, yesterday.*

—A California professor is writing essays on the fly's nose.

—The first step towards happiness is to forget one's self.

—"Do write, and fear not," is what the girls say to their correspondents.

—"Henpeck" is the euphonious name of a Post Office in Alexander county, Ill.

—"This is a sweeping catastrophe," as the man said when his wife knocked him down with a broom.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Fifth Annual Session—Unfavorable Report of the President.

The New York *Express* of last evening says:—The fifth annual meeting of the New York National Board of Fire Underwriters was held to-day at the company's rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway. There was a very large attendance, Mr. Henry A. Oakey, President, in the chair.

The President, in his opening remarks, stated that owing to the suspension of the active operations of the board during the past year, no reports were to be expected from the various committees, which led him to think that it might not be inappropriate to present some remarks on the results not only of the past year, but also of the years that have elapsed since the necessities of the business led to the foundation of the board. He was glad to state that there are still a number of places in which the rates established by the board have been fully maintained. The chairman entered into a retrospect of the condition of the business prior to 1866, to illustrate the benefits conferred upon the business of fire insurance by the formation of the National Board, which brought about among the underwriters of the country a better acquaintance with each other. The benefit to the companies who report to the New York Insurance Department is shown by an increase in their receipts from $25,409,096, in 1865, to $39,353,000 in 1869. The average percentage of fire losses paid for the last twelve years has been 58·71 of the premiums received. The average expense for management has amounted to 31 per cent., leaving nearly 11 per cent. as the profits resulting from the business from 1859 to 1870—amounts to $36,879,145, but the amount paid for dividends during the same period was $52,926,024, showing that a very large proportion of the interest on investments was necessary in order to meet these dividends, leaving a moderate amount as additions to surplus during this long period. The ability of the companies to write, which in 1860 was $221 34 for every dollar of loss, was in 1870 only $199·99. The aggregate average percentag of premiums received on each $100 of risk fell from 93 in 1866-9 to 78·98 in 1870, showing that a good deal of the prosperity which it took four years to build up has been dissipated in a single year.

The President next referred to the failure of companies last year, owing to improper risks taken, insufficient rates obtained, and hasty adjustments made, thereby encouraging illegal claims. In conclusion he strongly urged the continuation of the National Board.

The report of the Executive Committee was next read, which was an echo of the President's remarks. A committee of five was appointed to consider both reports with a view to a reorganization of the board.

The Treasurer's report was read, by which it appeared that the receipts and balance from last year amounted to $10,236, the incidental expenses to $3521, leaving a balance on hand of $6715.

Officers having been elected for the ensuing year, the board adjourned.

THE BALTIMORE SHOEMAKERS.

The Difficulty Between the Crispins and the Manufacturers Ended.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:—

The trouble which has existed during the past week between the manufacturers of boots and shoes and the Daughters of St. Crispin has been amicably adjusted, and the women as well as the men either resumed work yesterday or will do so to-day. All the employers yesterday sent written invitations to the women to resume their places in the shops, recognizing their right to form the protective association to which objection was at first raised. The Knights of St. Crispin, who merely suspended work until the trouble between the women and the employers had been adjusted, will of course resume their labors at once. The Order of Knights of St. Crispin was originally started in the city of Milwaukee about five years since. The first lodge of the order was organized in Baltimore in September, 1868, and there are now in the city four lodges, with one in the District of Columbia, delegates from the five lodges forming the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

The order has rapidly spread through the United States and the Canadas, and now there are about four hundred lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge of the United States. As a matter of course, no one can become a member unless he be a practical shoemaker. The Grand Lodge recognizes no strikes for wages, all matters of that kind being left to the subordinate or local lodges. There are at present about 800 Knights of St. Crispin in Baltimore, and there are also employed by the various manufacturers some 600 women. The Grand Lodge of the United States of Knights of St. Crispin having authorized the formation of women's lodges of the order, under the name of "Daughters of St. Crispin," it was the establishment of this adjunct order that aroused the employers in Baltimore, and involved the Crispins, who could not work when the women, mainly fitters, had vacated the manufactories.

Happily, however, the difficulty seems to have been settled. At a meeting of the Daughters of St. Crispin, held yesterday, invitations were received from the employers, requesting the ladies to resume work as formerly, the only restriction being that each employer shall regulate his own stitching-room, a matter which the Knights of St. Crispin have never sought to control.

A BIG SCARE.

A Police Court Thought to be Tumbling in—Promiscuous Scrambling of the Judges and Lawyers.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* of a late date has the following:—

For some time past a rumor has prevailed that the building occupied as Metropolitan Police headquarters was not perfectly safe, and might at any moment tumble in.

To-day the Police Court was in session, and the room, which is on the highest floor, was partially filled with the usual motley gathering of spectators. There was a fair sprinkling of lawyers and police officers. Suddenly a rumbling sound was heard as of a house caving in. At once many present became impressed with the belief that the police headquarters were about to fall in. A cry was raised, and a rush was made towards the windows, though several were cool enough to see that there was no danger. For a few moments the wildest excitement and consternation prevailed.

The presiding justice, M. R. Cullen, Esq., whose desk is very close to a window looking south, sprang at once out of the window on to the gravel flat roof of the next building. The distance from the window to the roof is about twelve feet. Judge Cullen, who was already lame, sprained his leg near the ankle, and lay upon the roof unable to rise. When he jumped some six or eight persons had also sprang from other windows to this same roof, and they at once assisted Judge Cullen. A physician was summoned and ladders provided, and after great difficulty and serious pain to the sufferer, he was brought back to the court-room and sent home.

The cause of the mistake was the tumbling in of a portion of an old building which stands upon the brink of the foundations of the *Republican* office.

Three of the prisoners in the dock leaped over the railing, but were recaptured before they reached the stairs. A general laugh followed the general scare, and court had to be adjourned.

—Adding insult to injury—Trusting a man and then asking him to pay you!

—The daily production of oil during the month of March was 13,351 barrels, amounting to 419,468 for the month.

—The æsthetic sense of the freedmen is not highly cultivated. They can't appreciate the "old masters."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Red-handed Rebellion.

Horrible Spectacles in Paris.

Women and Chileren Burned to Death.

The Fierce Fight at Neuilly.

Government Forces Victorious

The Cuban Insurgents Defeated.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Ku-klux Bill Passes the House.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Battle of Asnieres.

PARIS, April 18.—In the affair at Asnieres yesterday the 228th Battalion of the National Guards retreated inside the Porte, crying out, "All is lost." The people charged the Nationals with cowardice, and

A Hot Fight

ensued between the civil and military adherents of the Commune

Levallers

presents

A Horrible Spectacle,

the Nationals carousing and the wounded lying in the streets groaning.

It is curious that the Government did not follow up the attack, as they must have succeeded.

At Neuily a body of gensdarmes have been entrenchee eight days, and in spite of a withering fire still hold out.

The News of the Reverse

at Asnieres yesterday caused great excitement in Paris. An Englishman in a restaurant near the Invalides was grossly insulted for not bearing arms.

A shell fell yesterday in the Faubourg St. Honore.

The Communists are digging trenches in front of Fort Vanvres, and the Government troops are doing the same on the opposite side. Last night

Shells Were Falling

in the Rue des Ternes.

A bloody combat has been raging at Neuilly since six in the morning.

The commandant of the 261st Battalion Nationals was killed. The commandant of the artillery was denounced and arrested as a traitor.

The Nationals are now Retreating

in large numbers. They set fire to a number of houses in Neuilly, and the inhabitants, hidden in the cellars, being unable to extricate themselves, were

Burned to Death.

Your correspondent, while dodging under a fire of bullets in the Boulevard Inkerman at Neuilly, stopped for an instant in a doorway, where he heard some one sobbing in the cellar underneath. He looked in and saw

A Woman and Two Children,

afraid to stir, having been there since yesterday. The inhabitants of Neuilly

Petitioned for Armistice,

to remove the woman and children, but General Cluseret refused the favor.

Numbers of houses in Versailles have been struck by shells and are on fire.

Force of the Versaillists.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—40,000 Government troops are in the wood at St. Cloud and 10,000 quartered at Bougival. The Communists are firing on Puteaux and doing great damage.

The road to St. Denis is crowded with

People Leaving Paris,

the advantages for doing so being greater than was expected. A shell fell on General Dombrowski's house yesterday. He and his staff officer were in bed, but neither were injured. I learn that the reason the Versailles Government are

Bombarding the Champs Elysees

is to frighten the foreign ambassadors into taking refuge in Versailles.

The Military Situation.

PARIS, April 19—Evening.—The cannonade has been mingled with the fire of mitrailleuses and musketry all day, at Courbevoie, Porte Mailiot, Puteaux, Asnieres, and Levallois. The iron-clad railroad vans are operating actively. Barricades and trenches are in course of construction inside of Paris. The *Reveil* newspaper denies that the Versailles forces are masters of the bridge crossing the Seine from Asnieres to Clichy.

The Concentration of Troops

for the army of the Assembly continues.

The Arc de Triomphe Destroyed.

LONDON, April 20.—A special despatch to the *Telegraph* says that the Arc de Triomphe has been destroyed by the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army.

Ordnance Captured by the Government Troops.

Two guns were captured by the Versailles troops in the battle at Asnieres on the 17th. Reinforcements of twenty thousand men from the army of the Assembly, under the command of General Ducrot, are expected at Asnieres.

MARSEILLES, April 20.—The circular issued by M. Thiers, announcing

The Capture of Asnieres,

asserts that it is the key to Courbevoie. M. Thiers also says the insurgent losses in the fight at Asnieres were very heavy.

Turkey.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Morning Post's* special despatch from Constantinople says the Porte intends to send a large iron-clad fleet to cruise in the Black Sea.

Yachting in England.

LONDON, April 20.—The Hon. James Ashbury, having been re-elected Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, announces a number of prizes for general competition, including the ocean cup, for which race he says the Americans are bound to send their champion vessels, and not a fleet.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93¼. American securities easier. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 89⅞; of 1867, 92; ten-forties, 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, April 19—Evening.—U. S. bonds closed at 96¾@96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—11·30 A. M.—Cotton holders are pressing sales; uplands, 7⅛@7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼@7⅜d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Wheat, 11s.@11s. 6d. for Nos. 1 to 2 red Western spring. Corn, 33s. for new.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Erie Conversion of Stock.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The announcement in the Board of Brokers that the Erie Railroad Directors had increased the common stock $3,000,000 by exchanging that amount for convertible bonds of the company, created yesterday some excitement but little surprise on Wall street. The rule of the Stock Exchange requiring thirty days notice of the issue of additional bonds or stock having been violated in the transaction, the brokers' committee met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of throwing Erie stock out of the list called at the board, but no decision was reached.

An Embezzler Makes Tracks.

W. D. Bogart, charged with embezzling the funds of Paymaster Clark, of the United States steamship Vermont, who was tried by naval court-martial and subsequently transferred to the civil authorities, has disappeared, and a reward has been offered for his arrest.

Division of the Albany Catholic Diocese.

At a meeting of Catholic bishops, held at the residence of Archbishop McCloskey yesterday, the Diocese of Albany was divided into the Dioceses of Albany and Plattsburg. The names of Rev. Dr. McGlynn and Fathers Preston and Quinn, of New York, have been sent to Rome for the Pope to select the Bishop of Plattsburg.

The Seal Fishery.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The arrival of the American steamship Monticello at St. Johns, N. F., with a cargo of 15,000 seals, has excited the colonists to a pitch of war. They hold that the Monticello has been violating the sanctity of their fishing grounds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ku-klux Bill Passed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House assembled at half-past 10, and a few minutes before 11 the Secretary of the Senate appeared, informing the House that the Senate had conferred in the conference report on the Ku-klux bill. Judge Poland, Mr. Shellabarger, and others explained and advocated the report, while Messrs. Kerr, Beck, and other leading Democrats opposed it. Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the report on the table, but the Speaker declined to entertain the motion, stating that the only question to be considered was whether the House would concur or non-concur in the report. The House then passed the bill by a vote of 94 to 71.

The House to Adjourn To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House has agreed to the resolution for final adjournment at 2 o'clock.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 20—10·30 A. M.:—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—The barometer has continued high with fair weather on the California coast. The lowest pressure, which was on Wednesday morning in Iowa, has moved northeastward, and is probably now in Upper Canada. Brisk and high easterly and southerly winds have been experienced on lakes Erie and Michigan, southwest and northwest winds in the Ohio and Missouri valleys, and the northeast gale has continued on Lake Superior, but has probably now sensibly diminished. Heavy rains have been reported in Southern Mississippi and Eastern Tennessee, and lighter rains on the Middle and east Atlantic coasts and the lakes. The barometer is now stationary on the south Atlantic and rising on the Gulf.

Probabilities.—It is probable that clearing-up weather will prevail on the Gulf and south Atlantic coast; light rains followed by clearing-up weather in the middle and Eastern States. Fresh south and west winds are probable for the country from the Mississippi river to the Eastern States.

FROM THE STATE.

The Apportionment Conference.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—It was understood that the conference committee on the apportionment would meet this morning, but gain has the meeting been postponed, although it is now asserted that this afternoon a final meeting will be held.

There is some dissatisfaction manifested in regard to the formation of some of the districts, and it is probable that if a satisfactory agreement cannot be made at this meeting, the committee will decide that there is no use in further delay, and will so report to both houses.

Later—A Probable Agreement.

The Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on conference, it being understood that the committee would meet and would be likely to agree on a bill.

FROM CUBA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Defeat of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, April 19.—Telegrams from Santiago, dated the 8th, report that in an encounter between the column of Quintin and the insurgents, twelve of the latter were killed, among them their chief, Trujillo. Captain Lunis' command met the insurgents near Bayamo, and killed ten. The forces under Colonel Carazel, operating in Manquitas, had a series of engagements with the rebels, killing six and taking four prisoners. Engagements of less importance are also reported. The Spanish losses are not given.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 26.—Fackler's ale brewery, dwelling-house, and out-buildings, were totally destroyed by fire at midnight. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

BOSTON, April 20.—A fire occurred on the lumber wharf in South Boston this morning, which destroyed Whitaker & Co.'s kindling-wood factory, the lumber yard of Jonas Fitch, saw-mill and lumber yard of Rogers Brothers, and five small dwellings. The losses are estimated at $75,000; insurances unascertained.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Ku-klux Bill a Law.

Congress to Adjourn To-day.

Afternoon New York Advices.

The President's Western Trip

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The President Signs the Ku-klux and Deficiency Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Robeson and General Porter, came to the President's room, at the Capitol, at noon to-day, and the Ku-klux bill was presented to him at 1 o'clock and he signed it. The bill is now, therefore, a law.

The Deficiency bill was also signed by him.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Winding up of Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President reached the Capitol about 1 o'clock and immediately signed the Ku-klux bill, so that it is now a law. All measures passed have been signed and the Senate is finishing up the executive business all but a few army and navy nominations, and a few unimportant treaties will be confirmed.

The President

leaves this evening for the West in a special car, accompanied by a few Senators.

FROM NEW YORK.

Prsfessional Burglars Captured.

BUFFALO, April 20.—The detectives of the Erie Railway captured two professional burglars, named John Nelson and George Whitmore, alias John McDermot, on the 8 o'clock train this morning. A complete set of burglar's tools, including drills, etc., were found in their possession. It is believed that they are members of the gang that committed several burglaries last week between Buffalo and New York.

Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, April 20.—There were 26 bids for gold to-day, amounting to $8,985,000, at 11·02@11·63¾. The awards will be two millions at 11 63¾.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—Mr. Duncan moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday in reference to transferring prisoners from the Eastern Penitentiary to the Western, his object being to strike Franklin county from the bill, on the ground that Franklin is too far distant from Pittsburg.

Mr. Connell and Mr. Graham expressed the hope that no change would be made in the bill.

Mr. Olmstead said he had been opposed to Potter county being in the bill, but when he became assured that it was absolutely necessary either to change the prisoners or to appropriate a large sum of money for extra buildings in Philadelphia, he had withdrawn his objections, and he hoped the vote would not be reconsidered.

On the motion to reconsider the vote was 17 in favor and 16 against, and Franklin being taken out, the bill passed as amended.

Mr. Connell presented one from lawyers of Philadelphia asking that the consideration of the report of the Civil Code Commissioners may be postponed until next winter.

Mr. Petriken, one from Perry county in favor of a local option law; reports of committees; Senate bill to regulate the sale of patent medicines as committed; Senate bill providing for holding special courts as committed.

Senate bill incorporating the Young Men's Christian Association of Germantown, and incorporating the Master Carpenters' Association, each with a negative recommendation, the Courts having jurisdiction.

Senate supplement to the act allowing parties in interest to testify.

Senate bill securing to married women the proceeds of their own earnings.

Senate supplement to the penal law of March 31, 1869.

Senate bill providing additional return days for the Courts of Luzerne county.

Senate supplement to the Reform Hospital.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Madison College.

Senate bill incorporating the Allegheny County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Senate bill to incorporate the College of the Deaf and Dumb.

Senate bill to incorporate the Centennial Association of Philadelphia.

Senate bill incorporating the Protection Assurance Company of Philadelphia, and Senate bill extending the limits of the income of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, each as committed.

Mr. Randall, one incorporating the Anthracite Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Anderson, one repealing the act declaring Good Friday a public holiday.

Mr. Allen, one explanatory of the act of March 21, 1806, referring to lost deeds.

Mr. Osterhout failed by a vote of 14 to 16 to have the Judiciary Committee discharged from the consideration of the Local Option bill.

At 11·50 the Senate, on motion of Mr. Davis, adjourned until 3 P. M. to-day.

House.

Mr. Johnston, on leave, offered a resolution dispensing with an afternoon session to-day, to allow committees to meet and pass upon bills, adopted.

The following House bills on the private calendar passed finally:—

Perpetuating evidence of certain conveyances in Bush Hill estate, Philadelphia; extending Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad not east of Jasper nor west of Sixth street; incorporating Emigrant Aid Association of Philadelphia; vacating road or right of way through Margaret Shurr's land, Twenty-first ward; incorporating State Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia; vacating lane through John Adams' property, Twenty-first ward; vacating Mutter street; authorizing change of grade on Sixth street, from York street to Allegheny avenue; supplement for Pennsylvania Boiler Insurance Company, Philadelphia; incorporating Commercial Association of Philadelphia; vacating part of Jones street, Ninth ward.

Mr. Josephs opposed the House bill incorporating the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Transportation Company, and for other purposes, on the ground that it was a tubing proposition frequently voted down heretofore.

Mr. Smith sustained the bill, which was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Josephs, by a vote of 53 to 33.

Mr. Lamon objected off the calendar House bill incorporating the Chesnut Street Bank.

Mr. Thompson objected to the bill repealing the act preventing certain obstructions in public highways of parts of Philadelphia, approved March 24, 1870.

Adjourned.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Stocks very strong. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 111½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113⅞; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do. 113¾; do. 1865, new, 112¾; do. 1867, do. 112½; do. 1868, 113; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 93⅛; Canton Co., 85; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 99¾; Erie, 21½; Reading, 108⅝; Adams Express, 60½; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 108¼; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 127; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¾; Western Union Telegraph, 57¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling, 13¼c. Flour dull and irregular, except low grades, which are firm; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6·37½; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·25; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50. Wheat firm; choice and fancy white, $2@2·05; fair to prime, $1·90@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·05; fair to good, $1·75@1·75; common, $1·50@1·45; Ohio and Indiana, $1·90@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·60@1·65. Corn—white Southern very dull at 77c.; yellow Southern nominal at 76@77c.; mixed Western firm at 74@75c. Rye firmer at 95c.@$1. Oats retailing at 65@66c. Mess pork quiet at $20@20·50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8¼c.; rib sides, 10¾@10¾c.; clear sides, 10¾@11c.; hams, 16¾@17c. Lard weak at 12¾c. Whisky steady at 91¾c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, April 20, 1871.

The local financial market is very dull to-day, owing to the disagreeable weather and falling off in the demand for speculative loans. There is, in fact, a very moderate demand for money from any source to-day, and rates, with a full supply of capital seeking investment, tend to a lower scale. We quote on call at 5@6 per cent., according to collaterals, and good business paper meets with ready sale at 7 per cent. for periods ranging from one to six months. The offerings are exceptionally small.

Gold is quiet but strong, the sales this morning ranging from 111½@111⅝, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are active and very strong at a general advance of ⅛@¼ on the whole list.

At the Stock Board there was a fair degree of activity, and prices were generally strong. Sales of Pennsylvania 6s, second series, at 107¾, and City 6s at 102 for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 54⅝@54-44. Pennsylvania was steady, with small sales at 65½. Sales of Norristown at 86; Elmira preferred at 42; Camden and Amboy at 119, and Northern Central at 42¾. 21 was bid for Catawissa and 46¼ for preferred do.

Canal stocks were quiet, with sales of Lehigh at 35¼@35⅝.

Bank stocks were rather more active than usual. Sales of North America at 235; Mechanics' at 33¼@33½; Manufacturers' at 30½, and Bank of Republic at 100.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:—

Grafton, Mass.,	First National Bank	.....	$50,000
Francestown, N. H.,	"	"	20,000
Reading, Pa.,	"	"	10,000
Williamsport, Pa.,	"	"	50,000
Lowell, Mass., Wamesit	National	.....	126,000
Total subscriptions			$60,275,000

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have received the following subscriptions to-day to the new Government five per cent. loan:—

Stillwater, Mass.,	First National Bank	.....	50,000
Media, Pa.,	"	"	28,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 2 se....	107¾	31 sh Penna R....	65⅛
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89	96¾	8 sh Norrist'n R..	86
$1000 do	96¾	400 sh Read.....s30.	54⅜
$1000 Cata R new 7s.	93	200 do.....s60.	54⅜
$5000 Sun & E 7s....	89¾	100 do.....b30.	54·44
$1000 W Jer 6s....	98	100 do.....b3.	54·44
$2700 City 6s, New.	102	5 sh Elmira Pf....	42
$1000 Susq Cnl 6s...	55	3 sh C & A R..b5.	119
$1000 Pa R gen m bs Cp....	94½	300 sh Leh N...b60.	35½
$500 Leh V 6s.....	92½	100 sh Leh V R....	61½
5 sh Bk of N Am.	239	50 sh N Cent R....	42¾
10 sh Mech Bk.....	33¾	100 sh Bank of Rep.	180
10 sh Manuf Bk....	30½	100 sh Hestonv'e.b60	21¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; do. 1862, 113¾@114; do. 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1865, new, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1867, do. 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1868, 113; 10-40s, 109¾@109⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115½@115¾; Gold, 111¾@111¾; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 87½@88; Central Pacific Railroad, 99½@100; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 79@79¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 20.—Bark is dull at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

The Flour market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. The receipts are moderate, but fully ample for the demand, which is limited to the wants of the home consumers. 600 barrels sold, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·37½; Pennsylvania extra family at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio extra family at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $5·50.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and only 2000 bushels sold at $1·62@1·65 for Ohio and Indiana red, and some white at $1·75@1·83. Rye is nominal. Corn is in fair request at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 700 bushels yellow at 76c, and 1200 bushels do. on secret terms; and 5000 bushels Western mixed at 74c Oats are quiet at the recent decline. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 66@67c. In Barley and Malt no further sales.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Western iron-bound at 91½@92c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....63 | 2 P. M.....72

SUN RISES..... 5·15 MOON SETS..... 7·40
SUN SETS..... 6·43 HIGH WATER..... 2·12

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 20.—Steamship Erin, from New York, touched at Queenstown last evening.

Ship Blandina, Dudley, from London, Feb. 4, for Boston, foundered at sea. Crew saved.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Arrived, ship Astronomer, from Mobile; ship Orient, from New York; and ship Caroline Small, from New Orleans.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 20.—Arrived, steamship Hansa, from Bremen.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Bair & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, do.

Schr James M. Flanagan, Shaw, Cienfuegos, E. F. Cabada & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer P. Franklin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, 6 days from Portland, Me., with mdse. to Crowell & Co.

Schr Quaddy, Fanning, from Calais, Me., with laths, etc., to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr George C. Prescott, Buckminster, fm Vinalhaven, with granite to Barker & Bro.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, from Boston, with mdse.

Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham; Chesapeake, Merrihew; and G. B. Hutchings, Harman, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 19.—8 barges left in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

F. H. Parks, with stone, for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

T. R. Horton, with logwood, for Chester.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 19.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—

James O'Donnell, Vincent, Ellen, Otranto, Piceno, A. O. Buck, Harvest Moon, Fannie, Governor Jones, Chillingsworth, and Hankie Barnard, all with coal for New York.

Dan Robinson and P. H. Clinton, with coal, for Philadelphia.

The D. R. White, Sunshine, and Setter left with those reported yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 20.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

Fletcher Coleman, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

C. M. Blanchard and Edwin, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

B. C. Bowman and Hailes Frank, with lumber to B. Heater.

Reading, Fisher & Co., with lumber, for Fork Landing, N. J.

Dan'l. Herr, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

D

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PORTUGUESE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ALABAMA.

From the N. Y. World.

The cable tells us that the London *Times* of last Monday, in a leader on the High Commission, says:—

"The case of the Alabama has always created a feeling of insecurity in England, and has demoralized American politics. We hail the possible settlement, and think that the arbitrators will acquit England of responsibility for the deeds of the Alabama.'

"The *Times* adds that the Alabama was partially fitted out at the Azores, and hence Portugal is liable to our experience."

We are at a loss to see how the Alabama case has demoralized our politics. On the contrary, our politics on the point of British liability is especially clear and constant. We hail the possibility of a just settlement as warmly as does the *Times*, but a treaty which acquits "England of responsibility for the deeds of the Alabama" would not be worth, with our people, the paper on which it is written.

As for Portuguese liability, we can say to the *Times* that we have a responsible party in Great Britain, and we shall not let the original drawer of the bill slip our grip. And besides Portugal was never indorser. Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, contracted with Captain Bullock, in behalf of the Confederates, to build the Alabama for about $250,000, including provisions for four months. The money was paid in chief part through Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool. The British Government had notice of her ownership and destination. She sailed three or four days sooner than she expected, on account of information received that the ministry contemplated her seizure. She left Liverpool Wednesday, July 29, 1862, ran down to Moelfia Bay, and lay there all the next Friday morning undisturbed, when she went to the Azores through the Irish Channel. The passage was made in ten or eleven days. At Porto Praya the bark Agrippina, from Liverpool, under the British flag, hauled alongside. Two or three days after the steamer Bahama, from Liverpool, arrived with the officers for the Alabama, and took the Agrippina in tow round to Angra, where the whole party was ordered off by the authorities, and the three vessels put further out to sea; and then into the Alabama were discharged her guns, supplies, ammunition, etc., all under the British flag. When everything was ready Captain Semmes assumed command and the Confederate flag was hoisted.

The whole enterprise, from the beginning to end, was Confederate and British. No officer or servant of her Britannic Majesty ever interfered in Liverpool, Moelfia Bay, or the Azores to destroy the scheme. On the other hand, not a Portuguese encouraged, participated in, or tolerated it. Big England cannot skulk behind little Portugal.

THE EPISCOPAL PROBLEM.

From the Golden Age (edited by Theodore Tilton).

Our Episcopal brethren are considerably troubled and somewhat vexed by the state of their usually placid communion. Mr. Cheney's parish sustains him with a unanimity and enthusiasm which is one of the most encouraging signs of the times in the religious world; and though the High Church papers reported that he had been guilty of administering the rite of Confirmation, thus usurping the functions of a Bishop, the statement was at once authoritatively contradicted, to the evident chagrin of those who wished to make capital against this courageous and popular representative of freedom as against ecclesiastical despotism.

Dr. Cooper's withdrawal from the Episcopal fold in consequence of the constant tightening of the lines and turning the screws upon the mind and conscience of those who dare to reason and to feel, is an intimation whose significance only the blinded bigots fail to see. The *Protestant Churchman*, one of the ablest journals in the body, deplores "the wretchedness of the system which drives such men from our ministry," and says:—"We have the strange fact presented to us that while the Church of England is manifestly too rigid and uncomprehensive to retain its position as a National Church, the Episcopal Church in this country has become still more unelastic and intolerant; and unmindful of the fact that, not being an Established Church, she has not that hold upon her children, she not only closes her doors upon many who would do her honor, but crowds scores of clergy and hundreds of laity out of her fold. This is owing partly to the apathy of many of our laity, and partly to the narrowness of many of our clergy, but still more to the crafty designs of some of our bishops, the yielding compliance and folly of others, and the weakness and cowardice of some, who, notwithstanding the solemn responsibility of knowing their duty, 'let *I dare not wait upon I would.*'"

One of two things it would seem is inevitable: either the Episcopal Church must break asunder or liberalize. Its leaders have to choose between gradual and pacific renovation, or a stormy revolt which may shatter the Church itself to pieces. Eight years after the Revolution, the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia did its best to Americanize that Church. It dropped the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, cut down the Articles from thirty-nine to twenty, and erased "descended into hell" from the remarkable instrument known as the Creed of the Apostles. These excisions indicate the liberality and progressive spirit of that early day; and had this liberal spirit and progressive policy controlled its subsequent action, and continued to characterize its doings, it would have been the most important and influential, if not the largest and most popular, Church in America to-day. But that Church has gone back on her history, bartered away her birthright for baubles, and lost her splendid opportunity beyond recovery. Whether she can save herself from dismemberment depends almost entirely upon whether her leaders will adjust her doctrines and ritual to the actual faith and needs of our people. Will they make that Church the educator of souls and a force in American society, or merely a depository of antique theological furniture, and a gallery for the exhibition of ecclesiastical millinery? The Church was made for men. From the action of the Episcopal leaders it would seem that the Church was made for bishops.

THE TRUE SOURCE OF REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Fenton denies that he is in any way responsible for the treachery of Winans. We are very glad that he is able to do so with a clear conscience. His friends, however, make a great mistake in charging upon us the sole responsibility of the reports which implicate him. The Albany correspondents of several papers mentioned these reports as having obtained wide circulation; and the truth is that Senator Fenton's own actions gave rise to them. We pointed out as a strange and "unfortunate coincidence" that Senator Fenton should have held a prolonged interview with Jay Gould on the very day before Winans announced his transfer to Tammany and Erie. Mr. Gould did not call upon Mr. Fenton, as the *Tribune* insinuates. Senator Fenton went to the Erie offices to see Mr. Gould, and the fact of the interview was well known in the city on Friday night, before Winans' defection was heard of or suspected. Senator Fenton's past connection with Erie, the obligations he owes to the directors and the favors they owe to him, have long been well understood. When the traitor was found to be an Erie man, from Senator Fenton's county, people could not help "putting two and two together," and coming to the conclusion that Senator Fenton had been consulted in the transaction.

Undoubtedly we could not have had proof that Mr. Fenton "desired, or suspected, or imagined, that Winans would betray his party," for positive proof is never attainable in such cases. Senator Fenton was not likely to put his name to any document which would implicate him in the business—he is too old a politician for that. Few men are less likely to commit themselves in such a way as to be inconvenient hereafter. The *Tribune* says he is not a fool—no one ever suspected him of being that. In such cases, as in many others, people judge from circumstantial evidence, and the presumptions here were much against Governor Fenton. A man sometimes suffers through keeping bad company—it is unavoidable. It is a well-known, and most deplorable fact, that the greater number of Mr. Fenton's friends in this city are men who are always doing the work of Tammany—and doing it in scarcely a less disgraceful manner than that in which Winans performed it in Albany. They are men who are in the pay of Tammany, and are only employed by the Tammany leaders because they are useful to them. They call themselves Republicans, while they do all that lies in their power to keep the corrupt Democrats in possession of the State. Honest Democrats, who wish as heartily as we do to see Tweed and his clique broken down, know very well that the greatest obstacles in their path are created by the "Tammany Republicans." To this class of Republicans almost all Senator Fenton's friends belong. When, therefore, another Tammany Republican turned up at Albany, from Senator Fenton's own county, the general rumor was that Senator Fenton could not have been without some foreknowledge of the occurrence. Men who are practically working for Tweed and his gang nine days out of ten have not much right to complain if, on the tenth day, they are wrongfully suspected of carrying on the same line of business.

If Senator Fenton is in earnest in saying that he deplores the Republican divisions in New York, and condemns any conduct or course of action which "does not tend to strengthen our cause," he will undoubtedly separate himself unequivocally from the "Republicans" who are employed by Tammany to weaken and distract the party. He is far too sagacious a man not to perceive that the prime cause of our weaknes here is the presence in our ranks of men who are slavish dependants of Tammany. They are always scheming against us, and just now they have a double motive for scheming, since they are bitter enemies of the administration. It is useless for a man who is foremost in creating dissensions to say, "let us all be good friends together." He himself renders reconciliation impossible. If Senator Fenton would assist in the work of sifting out the false Republicans from the true ones, he would afford the best possible guarantee of the sincerity of his present professions. How can he reconcile it with a desire for Republican unity to countenance men who are helping to support the rule under which corruption runs riot—a rule which can be guilty of such "legislation" as we have seen during the last few days at Albany? His Republican associates, who are in the pay of Tammany, and the men who are trampling under foot the principles of free government, are all in the same boat together. This is not a time in which any Republican can serve the Democrats without treachery to his own party. Events have brought out the issue, "purity against corruption," into very bold relief, and he who is not with us in the contest for right is against us. Senator Fenton's political friends in this city are almost all on the side of the party which adopts corruption as the only principle of government worth fighting for. If he thus allies himself with Tammany, he must expect to share the odium of Tammany's violent and iniquitous proceedings—of such bills as those which have been rushed through the Legislature during the last forty-eight hours, the Governor, meanwhile, standing ready with pen in hand to sign them. Republicans ought to be arrayed as one man against Tammany in the presence of a crisis such as that in which we are now placed—but they are not; many of them are paid to give succor and support to the knaves who are turning legislative government into a farce. Among such men, Senator Fenton's friends are very numerous. He cannot divest himself of all responsibility for the course they pursue. His influence is great, and if he exerted it on the right side Tammany would soon lose all its Republican supporters. Until that result is accomplished, or Senator Fenton has tried to accomplish it, we shall have incessant and hopeless divisions in the Republican party, and Senator Fenton's professions about desiring to see it reunited will be received with incredulity, if not with derision.

PARTISAN TAXATION.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The method now adopted of enforcing the payment of an income tax is more glaringly unequal, and subject to more partisan oppression, than in any former year. The new law exempts all incomes under $2000, and the testing process is so arranged by the department that every man who chooses not to make a return is let alone or not at the pleasure of the assessor. The object of General Pleasonton in this ruling was undoubtedly to make the system as little burdensome as possible to the mass of the people; but it places every man in the community entirely at the mercy of subordinate officials, many of whom are certain to use the power for partisan influence and success.

Under the old law every man was obliged to make a return whether he had any income or not, and thus (although, by the conditions of application, great inequality prevailed) all were brought alike into the presence of the law, and made to testify under oath to the truth of their declaration. Even where such apparent equality prevailed, there were cases of hardship and oppression, where individuals who were obnoxious to the minor officials upon personal or political grounds were made to suffer indignity, were put to serious trouble in defending themselves from evident injustice, and, in too many cases, were actually wronged without any sufficient legal redress within the possibilities of the case.

When the question of continuing this tax came up in Congress, we were almost alone in our prediction that the dominant party would not relinquish the power it gave them, to be used for political ends in a quiet but efficient way in every community. That prediction was ridiculed, but vindicated in the result, and the tax was reimposed in a still more unjust and tyrannical form. Here are a thousand people in one community, but the tax, in theory, is to rest only upon those whose income exceeds two thousand dollars. If every one made a sworn return, much injustice would still prevail, but there would be equality in terms. As now interpreted, however, the law is held not to require this. Those whose income is not $2000 need make no return; and every man who is let alone, even though his income is $10,000 a year, need make no return. If he is all right with the assessor, he may thus be let off, and he makes no sign himself. If the assessor will, however, he can not only hunt out very sharply those opposed to him who ought to make a return, but he can require every man he chooses to suspect, to submit to a rigid examination and establish his right to the exemption. Those who cannot see in the possession of such power the means of political intimidation, coercion, or retaliation, must understand very little of human nature and the wiles of a party campaign. It is this hold upon their fellow-citizens which the income tax gives to those in power that led to its renewal for another term.

We do not see any legal protection that can be given the private citizen against this tyranny and injustice, nor are we sanguine in regard to the final remedy for the enforcement of the tax. Such a levy is unconstitutional beyond all reasonable doubt; but the courts are in the hands of the oppressors, and civil process has been purposely so hampered and restrained by them, that it can neither be used to prevent the wrong, nor to furnish prompt redress for those who suffer.

Our faith in the security of rights both of person and property on the ground of their recognition in that solemn covenant, once held so sacred, has been very much shaken within the last few years. The Constitution has proved a vain defense against the will of a strong party possessing the reins of governments; and, although the end of the struggle is not yet, our past experience has taught us that nothing in that instrument will stand before such tyranny in its determined efforts to perpetuate its own authority, and retain its ascendency in the place of power.

COMPOSITION OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The despatches which came by cable announcing the entire success of the Government party in the Spanish elections, are not confirmed by the fuller advices received by mail. These indicate that the Ministry will have no more than a bare majority for the transaction of business in the present Cortes. The Ministry counts only 185 supporters to confront an opposition numbering 174. It is true that this opposition is by no means homogeneous, embracing, in fact, the most violent political adversaries. There are 61 republicans, 57 Carlists, 48 conservatives, and 8 friends of Espartero. It would seem impossible to harmonize, even on a point of order, such furiously conflicting elements—but in reality a coalition for a given purpose is frequently formed, and successfully carried out, by the fractions we have mentioned. The Government phalanx is not much more compact or trustworthy. It consists of 120 Progresistas, 45 Unionists, and 20 Democrats. As long as the powerful social and political influence of General Prim remained, there seemed some prospect of holding this motley party together; but it requires little foresight to predict the wranglings and jealousies which will soon pervade it, when the distribution of the prizes of place and power occupies the attention of the Cabinet. Already there is a feeling of some bitterness among the Progresistas that the Unionists have received so unequal a share of the spoils of office from the new dynasty. Serrano, the head of that small but able party of intrigants, is President of the Council, and naturally favors his own partisans at the expense of the old friends of Prim. The Democrats are liable at any moment to follow their natural inclinations and unite with the Republicans, with whom they have far more sympathy than with the reactionary and time-serving Unionists.

On the other hand, the opposition is so divided that it is inefficient for any other purpose than to retard legislation and embarrass the proceedings of the majority. There can be no point in common in matters of principle or policy between the Republicans and the Carlists, and yet they agree so heartily in their enmity to the dynasty of Savoy that in the elections, where the canvass showed a majority of one of these parties, the other sustained its candidates against the official nominees. In addition to these coalesced champions of liberty and despotism, there are on the opposition benches some half hundred so-called conservatives, chiefly old-fashioned placeholders, who expect to share again in the emoluments of office if the Queen or her son returns. The eight Esparterists are worthy old gentlemen, who have a fellow-feeling for the gray hairs of the hero of Logrono, and who can be thoroughly relied on never to do an improper or a practicable thing.

It will be difficult for a Chamber thus composed to effect any really decisive legislation in favor of the present dynasty or against it. Of course there is no possibility of the slender fractions of Republicans, Absolutists, or Alfonsists doing anything to change the form of government to their own advantage. But it is none the less evident that the Ministry will be greatly restrained and hampered by the scantiness of its majority and the fear of further defections. It will be remembered that in the late Constituent Assembly the united opposition to the candidature of Prince Amadeus numbered only 120 members. In the recent contest the opposition has succeeded in 174 districts. Some of the deputies elect are ineligible; others have been chosen in several places. But Mr. Garrido, in a communication lately printed, estimates the opposition members who will take their seats this session as not less than 160. No government in Spain considers itself permanent with an opposition so numerous as this. It represents a more powerful and important constituency than the majority. The four great cities of Barcelona, Seville, Malaga, and Valencia send twelve Republican to four Monarchical deputies. The same proportion is seen in the secondary cities, and everywhere in the considerable towns and villages the Republican vote is unexpectedly large. The rural districts, as in France, are more under the influence of the priesthood and of Government officers, and so make good the losses incurred in the centres of population and intelligence. The vote of Madrid is especially significant. It is a city of officeholders, and most of the leading citizens are attached to the Government for the time being. But, with a large garrison quartered there for the purpose of voting, the Government candidates received only 24,000 votes to 18,000 of the opposition, 16,000 of which were Republican. It must be confessed that, with so bitter an opposition and so languid a support, the Government of King Amadeus begins its work with no rosy prospects.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER,
4 10 3w Secretary.

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthssm

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER,
4 11 17t Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. JOHN WIEST,
4 10 10t* Secretary.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

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BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amou of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 93½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

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BANKERS,

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Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

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Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan,

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

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Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

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PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

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BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

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Dealers in Government Securities.

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COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS,
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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GOLD AND 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

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NEW Loan of the United States.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

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GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 391

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Knights of Pythias, in the Supreme Lodge yesterday, consumed a large part of the session in discussing the Maryland troubles, but came to no definite conclusion. It is expected that two more degrees will be added to the Order.

—The Arch, Race, and Vine street cars are now running within six hundred yards of George's Hill.

—The special Council committee to investigate highway matters met last evening, but nothing of importance transpired.

—William Keen was shot in the face yesterday, with a revolver containing powder only, by Bernard McCloskey, at Sixth and Fitzwater streets. The assailant is under bail.

—The Athletics beat the Experts yesterday by a score of 32 to 15.

—Ellen Hofford and Anne Valentine were yesterday held in bail for a further hearing for the larceny of three diamond rings and a brooch from the residence of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq. One of the rings was worth $600.

—The claim of John H. Kitchum, contractor, who was paid in city warrants to the amount of $15,000 for building a schoolhouse, and was obliged to sell them at a loss of $1200, was before the Law Committee of Councils yesterday, and will receive a negative recommendation. Mr. Kitchum claimed interest also.

—The young man Mintz, charged with arson, has been held in $3000 bail for a hearing on Saturday next.

—The Rice investigating committee was to have met yesterday, but the only member present was Mr. Shoemaker.

Domestic Affairs.

—A heavy tide of emigration is pouring westward through Kansas.

—The High Commission will have their report ready by the first of May.

—The address which is to be put forth to the country by the Democratic members of Congress will be ready to-day.

—The Wadsworth Iron Works, of Buffalo, N. Y., suspended operations yesterday, throwing one thousand persons out of employment.

—A concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of New York to punish bribery, yesterday passed the Assembly.

—The United States Senate remained in session until one o'clock this morning, discussing the Ku-klux conference report, when it was concurred in.

—Cambridge, Ohio, was yesterday afternoon visited by a severe gale, during which heavy hail fell to the depth of four inches, inflicting much damage upon property.

—The Republican State Senators held a caucus at Harrisburg yesterday, but, as a pledge of secrecy was enforced, nothing could be gleaned as to their action.

—Stephen Mason, a member of the Virginia Legislature, was yesterday convicted of attempting to pack a jury, and was fined in the sum of five hundred dollars.

—The Apportionment conference committee will hold a meeting to-day at Harrisburg, and it is thought will finally determine upon a bill which will be satisfactory to all parties.

—Two hundred surviving members of the old Massachusetts 6th Regiment celebrated their march through Baltimore by a reunion, parade, and dinner yesterday at Boston.

—A convention of iron manufacturers and merchants, representing many of the largest establishments in the country, assembled in New York yesterday and adjourned over until the third day of next month.

—Many members of Congress, in anticipation of the passage of the Ku-klux bill and a speedy adjournment, purchased tickets yesterday and had their baggage checked for home, only to meet with disappointment.

—Some buildings on Communipaw flats, N. J., erected for the manufacture of nitroglycerine to be used in the blasting of rocks at Hell Gate, have been demolished by the American Dock Company Association. This action springs a point as to the powers of the State and the United States.

—Patrick Tooney, a police officer, was yesterday afternoon convicted of manslaughter in the Court of General Sessions of New York city, for having caused the death of a lad named John Murphy, by striking him on the stomach while four other policemen were conveying him to the station-house.

Foreign Affairs.

—The insurgents continue to erect formidable barricades in and around Paris.

—Large defensive works have been completed at Asnieres within the past few days.

—Arrangements are being made to provision Paris by the Northern and Eastern Railways.

—It is said that the Peace Conference now in session at Brussels will soon conclude its labors.

—M. Picard is reported to have resigned the position of Minister of the Interior in the French Cabinet.

—The Commune generals believe their present position safe from attack beyond the bridge over the Seine.

—Within a few days past there has been much moving of troops in France, with small results on either side.

—The contest between the Versaillists and the Communists at Asnieres is represented to have been quite hard.

—The London Reform Club have made Generals Sheridan, Forsyth, and Badeau honorary members of their body.

—Rain has been incessant in the vicinity of Paris during the past few days, and has to some extent interfered with military operations.

—The census of Great Britain, which is now approaching completion, shows a large increase in the population of the principal cities of that country.

—Rochefort says, on trustworthy information, that semi-official negotiations are proceeding between the Commune and the Versailles Government.

A Bible and a Rope for Winans.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We are informed that some Chautauqua county Republicans have sent to him by express a package containing a Bible and a rope, with the following affectionate message:—

O. S. Winans, Member from the Second District, Chautauqua County, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:—

O. S. WINANS:—We send you a copy of the Bible and a strong rope. Ask your friends (if you have any) to assist you. Should you return to Dunkirk, we will try and have you viewed from the standpoint you deserve.

—The Unitarian Church in Lancaster, N. H., has one lady for Treasurer and another for Collector.

—School Teacher—What is the Prussian Diet? Juvenile Joker—Bologna sausage, lager beer, and pretzels.

—A lawyer in Connecticut who would never attend funerals, made an exception last week in favor of his own.

—The difference between the school-boy and a clerk-boy is, that one stores the mind and the other minds the store.

—A druggist in Sacramento killed a girl by putting a prescription up improperly. The girl's brother has gone gunning for him.

THE LOUVRE.

The Louvre is a building of countless traditions. Le Bon Roi Dagobert is said to have kept his horses and wolf-hounds here when the river bank was all forest. Philip Augustus, about the year 1200, converted the hunting box of the early French kings into a tower and moated fortress. A great tower in the centre was the keep; and dukes of Brittany, kings of Navarre, and counts of Flanders, in various ages, acquired rheumatism in its dungeons. The old fortress was outside the walls of Paris, but Charles V and VI enclosed it within the *enceinte* for greater security.

The original palace was only three hundred feet long. The names of some of the towers of the old Louvre—such as the Tour de l'Orgeuil, the Tour ou se met le Roi quand on joute, the Tour de la Fauconnerie—give one the notion of a dismal, loopholed, turreted kind of a Newgate, dark, strong, and repelling. Francis I pulled down this old jackdaw's nest, and reared an Italian palace, where he entertained the Emperor Charles V with reckless magnificence. Henry II, Catherine de Medicis, Charles IX, Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIII all added to the Louvre. It was from a river-side window, in a part of the building pulled down by Louis XIII, that Charles IX fired with insane eagerness on the Huguenots fugitives. Henry IV began the long gallery to connect the Louvre with the Tuileries, and completed it as far as to be able to walk through it before his death. After his assassination by Ravaillac, the king's body was laid out in state in an apartment of the old Louvre. But in the reign of Louis XIV the old tree put forth a noble shoot. At the suggestion of Colbert, the king resolved to compiete the palace and the grand gallery parallel with the river. Levau, the king's architect, had begun the principal facade; but it did not satisfy Colbert, who invited a competition of architects. The plan chosen was by Claude Perrault, who had been bred a physician. The south, or Seine, front was also by him.

The court of the Louvre is a square of three hundred and forty-eight feet. Voltaire says of the facade of the Louvre:—"It is one of the most august monuments of architecture in the world, and there is not one of the palaces of Rome whose entrances is comparable to that of the Louvre, for which we are indebted to Perrault, whom Boileau attempted to turn into ridicule."

When Louis XIV began Versailles, he grew tired of his other toy, the Louvre, part of which remained unroofed even down to the time of the great Napoleon, who completed the long picture gallery connecting the Louvre with the Tuileries, and turned the palace into a vast national museum, full of the most glorious plunder military thief ever looted.

On the 17th of February, 1820, and four following days, the body of the murdered Duc de Berri, who had died begging that Louvel, his assassin, might be pardoned, lay in state in the south quadrangle of the Louvre.

One of the most historical rooms in the Louvre is the Salle de Caryatides, for here Henry IV's marriage was celebrated with Margaret de Valois, and here he lay in state after Ravaillac had struck the blow. In this chamber the stern Duc de Guise hung four of the most reckless of the Leaguers; and here Moliere built his theatre, and performed in some of the best comedies.

—J. P., of Peekskill, writes the editor of the local sheet that "youl git your hed punched if you print in yur paper that my yf had twins."

—According to the late census there are 9638 negroes in Connecticut, or about 1400 colored voters.

—Colonel Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has been the editor and proprietor of no less than twenty-five different newspapers, two-thirds of which he boasts of killing.

—The body of a drayman who died in Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, was followed to the grave by his fellow-workmen with a long procession of empty drays.

—An exchange says:—"We are in receipt of two poems, one on the 'Throbbing Brain,' and the other on a 'Bleeding Heart.' We will wait until we receive one on the 'Stomach Ache,' and publish them all three together."

—Twenty-two members of the United States Senate and forty-eight members of the House are natives of New England. Vermont comes first, and then follow in the order mentioned, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island.

—At an auction sale in Boston last week there was sold for $150 a scrap-book containing a collection of manuscript accounts of the battle of Bunker Hill, fifty of them written or signed by soldiers who were in the fight, and two hundred other letters, documents, etc., mostly relating to Bunker Hill.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,

Crop 1869. For sale by

DAVID L. KETLER,

Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,

4 7 1mrp Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.

2 22 cod§

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Hanson Robinson, dec'd.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Woolton Hall," Mansion, Farm, and Tenant Houses, 50 acres, Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del., 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, half mile from the River Delaware, 3 miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 23 miles from Philadelphia On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve whatever, at the Philadelphia Exchange—

All that very elegant country-seat and farm, comprising 50 acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike and on two private roads, three fronts, about 9 miles below Chester, 3 above Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The improvements are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 48 feet, extreme length 91 feet, and circular piazza and portico around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hall in the centre, saloon parlor, conservatory, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, store and china room, and fireproof safe on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tanks (which are supplied by 2 hydraulic rams—one of the tanks will contain 1800 gallons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above. Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the rooms; private stairway, numerous closets (including cedar and wine), stained glass windows, marble mantels, walls and ceilings beautifully frescoed, handsomely papered and painted, gas (with handsome fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath-rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range, etc.

A genteel 2½-story stone farm house, two-story stone tenant house, stone stable and carriage house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; frame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making gas, the operation very simple; frame chicken house, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam, and carried 525 feet through iron pipes into the ram box, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pond, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about half-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide; are thoroughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc.; also, 416 beautiful and well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion.

This property was built by the late Hanson Robinson, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been spared to make it a very elegant and finished country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated over 200 feet above the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings.

The location is especially healthy. Photographs, plans, and pamphlets, containing more full particulars, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadelphia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, second story, building, Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Delaware, where any one wishing to view the premises can get a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Station. The house and premises will be ready for inspection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the arrival of 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property.

Terms of Sale.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of fire insurance transferred as collateral.

Immediate possession. $1000 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street south of Callowhill street. All that two-story Mansard-roof dwelling, with bay window, verandahs, etc., and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Sixty-fifth street, 76 feet south of Callowhill street; containing in front 38 feet, and extending in depth 145 feet to a 10 feet wide alley. The house contains large parlor, dining room, kitchen, and 5 chambers, built in the best manner, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Two-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street, north of Race street. All that two-story brick Mansard-roof dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixty-fifth street, 900 feet north of Race street; the lot containing in front on Sixty-fifth street 40 feet, and extending in depth 225 feet to a 50 feet street. It is substantially built; has parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, and 6 chambers. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to Jeremiah Bonsall, S. W. corner Sixty-fifth and Vine streets.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street; containing in front on East Norris street 15 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 108 feet 8 inches, to a 4-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, contains 8 rooms; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to F. C. Headman, No. 524 Arch street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 713 and 715 Pierce street, west of Seventh street and south of Morris street, First ward. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 two-story brick dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Pierce street, 144 feet west of Seventh street, Nos. 713 and 715; each containing in front on Pierce street 14 feet, and extending in depth 41 feet. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet wide alley, laid out and opened. They each have 4 rooms, gas, range, etc. Each subject to a yearly ground-rent of $39. Immediate possession. They will be sold separately. Keys at No. 923 South Fifteenth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1832 Bond street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, below Moore street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Bond street, below Moore street, No. 1832; containing in front on Bond street 14 feet, and extending in depth on the south line 70 feet 2 inches, and on the north line 61 feet 7 inches, to a 20-feet wide street. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground-rent of $36 currency. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1733 S. Fifth street, below Morris street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Fifth Street, 316 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, First ward, No. 1733, opposite depot of Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet 9 inches. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 M6s13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1314 Master street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Master street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1314; containing in front on Master street 17 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet. Subject to the restriction that no building for offensive occupation shall ever be erected on said lot. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—13 Very Desirable Lots, Broad street, Fifteenth street, Federal street, Thirteenth street, Clarion street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described Lots of Ground, viz.:

Nos. 1 and 2. All those two contiguous lots of ground, situate on the east side of Broad street, 50 feet south of Federal street; containing together in front on Broad street 50 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet to Watts street.

Nos. 3 and 4. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, 150 feet south of Federal street; containing together in front on Broad street 50 feet, and extending in depth 178 feet to Tiernan street.

No. 5. All that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifteenth street, 202 feet 6 inches south of Federal street; containing in front on Fifteenth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 178 feet to Tiernan street.

No. 6. All that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Federal street, 86 feet ½ of an inch east of Fifteenth street; containing in front on Federal street 18 feet ½ of an inch, and extending in depth on the east line 112 feet ½ of an inch, and on the west line 112 feet 10¼ inches, to a 3-feet wide alley running from Fifteenth street to Tiernan street.

Nos. 7 and 8. All these two contiguous lots of ground, described together as follows:—Situate on the north side of Federal street, and west side of a 20 feet wide street running north from Federal street, 155 feet 5 inches east from Fifteenth street; containing together in front on Federal street 34 feet, and extending in depth along the said 20-feet wide street 145 feet 1¾ inches, and on the west line 143 feet 8½ inches, to a 3-feet wide alley, which runs eastward into the said 20 feet street.

No. 9. All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 56 feet 1 inch east of Watts street; containing in front on Federal street 18 feet ½ of an inch, and extending in depth on the east line 111 feet 3½ inches, and on the west line 110 feet 5½ inches to a 3-feet wide alley, running from Watts street to Clarion street.

No. 10. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Clarion street, 173 feet south of Federal street; containing in front on Clarion street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet.

No. 11. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Thirteenth street, 196 feet 8 inches south of Federal street, containing in front on Thirteenth street 19 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 100 feet to Clarion street.

No. 12. All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 169 feet 11 inches west of Twelfth street; containing in front on Twelfth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 157 feet to Anita street.

No. 13. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of a 30 feet wide street, laid out and opened for public use, called Clarion street, containing in front on Clarion street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet.

Plans at the Auction Rooms. For further particulars apply to C. H. & P. MUIRHEAD, No. 206 South Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTINE BIDDLE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CLEMENT BIDDLE, THOMAS A. BIDDLE, and ALEXANDER BIDDLE, trustees of a sum of $64,000, set aside under the provisions of the will and codicils of CHRISTINE BIDDLE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his Office, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
4 20thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.

WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY,
4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROMMEL, DECEASED.—All persons indebted to this estate will make payment and those having claims against the same will present them without delay to the undersigned, to whom Letters Testamentary have been duly granted.

JOHN ROMMEL, JR.,
J. M. ROMMEL,
W. J. MANN, } Executors.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1871. 3 23th6t*

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 631 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
A Full Assortment.
OUR OWN GROWTH.
COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO.,
SEED GROWERS,
4 4 tuf s 1f Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Allen's lane, Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 26, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
4 14 Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, MD., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of
889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
5000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¾ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
4 21 6t Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18 smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, [3 17 fmwim

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,

No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia

Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIRST WEEK, April 17,

of the elaborate Spectacle, in four acts, by Charles M. Barras, entitled

THE BLACK CROOK.

The sole right to its production has been purchased by John E McDonough for this city.

THE MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION BOTH IN BALLET AND SCENIC GRANDEUR, introducing for the first time in Philadelphia

THE WONDERFUL MAGILTON TROUPE,
THE GREAT LUPO,
PARISIENNE BALLET, AND
VIENNOIS TROUPES.
THE GREAT SKATERS,
MADLLE PAGANI AND SUARDI.
THE GOLDEN ILLUMINATED TERRACE.
THE BOWER OF FERNS,
THE CRYSTAL CASCADE,
AND
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

Box Sheet at No. 1102 CHESNUT Street and at the Academy of Music. 4 17 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONDAY EVENING, April 24,

the young and accomplished Tragedienne and Vocalist,

MISS ELLA BURNS,

will appear in

TOM TAYLOR'S NEW AND THRILLING PLAY OF

TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,

which will be produced for the first time IN PHILADELPHIA, AS PLAYED IN LONDON UPWARDS OF 400 NIGHTS. 4 19 4t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.

LAST WEEK OF

the Reconstructed Spectacular Pantomime entitled THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.

The World-renowned Trick Clown,
MR. CHARLES ABBO

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

PARIS.

THE present disturbances in Paris have started the inquiry as to whether it would not be better for the French capital to be located in some other place, and this question has been discussed with consideraole ability by writers upon both sides of the Atlantic. It is contended that Paris has never represented France, and that it has been the seat of all the disorganizing and revolutionary elements that have time and again distracted that unhappy country. Paris has never been contented under any form of government yet established, and all the experiences of the past indicate that it never will be contented, and that it can only be prevented from being made the prey of contending factions by such an exhibition of power as is alone possible under a despotism like that of the Empire. Paris has for centuries, however, been the brains of France, and there is a superstitious reverence and affection for this city pervading the whole nation that has no parallel except in the affection of the ancient Romans for the seven-hilled city. It is doubtful whether any other place within the boundaries of France could be permanently made the seat of government, and if any such change were to be brought about it would indicate that French power and influence were practically at an end, and that the nation was in a state of decay, if not of absolute dissolution. The provinces may be jealous of Paris, but they have been accustomed to be ruled by it, and France with any other capital would never be the France of old. To the outside world no less than to the Frenchman, it is impossible to think of Paris other than as the representative city of France and the centre of art, literature, science, and the other influences that have impressed themselves upon the civilization of the age. This city has been in no limited sense the "eye of civilization," and its proud position has been due to the fact that for centuries it has been the capital of France; and whatever the result of the present conflict, may be it is not within the range of probability that Paris will have a successor.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

THE board of arbitration appointed to settle the coal troubles have adjourned temporarily, without adjusting all the points in dispute, and without making definite arrangements for resumption. Several important questions, however, were submitted to the umpire by mutual consent, and if his decision on these controverted points should be hereafter respected by both parties, many annoying and dangerous difficulties would be avoided.

Despite the numerous outbreaks in the coal regions, no clear and well-defined principles of any character seem to have been established heretofore, and there has been a total disregard of law, order, and justice. Whatever may be the rights or grievances of the miners, in one respect their conduct has been totally inexcusable. They have undertaken to rule by brute force, and have not only assumed the right to control the property of the operators by whom they were employed, but to prevent, by violence, any set of miners from working in any anthracite coal mine at which they wished to suspend operations. The representatives of the miners in the late board of arbitration scarcely attempted to defend this part of the policy of their associates. Governor Geary, whom they applaud, and whom they regard, in one sense at least, as their champion, denounces it as unlawful, and Judge Elwell, the umpire, endorses the doctrine of Geary's late proclamation that all attempts to enforce a strike by threats or violence are unlawful; but, nevertheless, it is mainly by this system of terrorism that the present and all previous strikes gained extensive proportions. At all former times thousands of miners would have continued at work, and to-day thousands would gladly resume labor on terms that would be satisfactory to operators and to the railway companies if they did not know that they would thereby imperil their lives. The English or Irish system of enforcing a strike by the worst forms of violence—riot, assault, arson, bloodshed, and, if need be, murder—has nowhere been so thoroughly established as in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. If a fellow-laborer presumes to adopt the common-sense view that half a loaf is better than no bread, he must surrender that opinion on peril of his life. If an operator or superintendent renders himself obnoxious by vigorous resistance to a strike, he is in constant danger. If a whole section or district desires to remain at work at old prices, roving bands of armed rioters march with flying banners to attack it, and never desist until they enforce their tyrannical decrees against continued labor. If this one element of terrorism was stricken from the coal regions, as it should be, and as we hope it will be, universal suspensions would be well-nigh impossible; but, practically, it is as difficult to eradicate as the Ribbon men of Ireland or the Ku-klux Klans of the Southern States. It is not merely unlawful and dangerous, but in the highest degree damaging to the interests of the State and the country at large; and in the end, if no other means to suppress it are found effectual, it will have to be crushed by the strong arm, like all other dangerous and illegal combinations against the public weal.

But grievously as the miners, or that portion of them who participate in and countenance violent demonstrations, are at fault, they too have evils to complain of and charges to prefer which are apt to escape attention. A coal estate, unlike all other descriptions of American property, is rarely the residence of its owner, or even of the operator who controls its development. The miners are brought into direct contact chiefly with subordinates who lack either the disposition or the power to provide proper safeguards for their protection or the thousand and one little comforts and conveniences that civilized men require from time to time. The risk to life and limb involved in mining operations is ten times as great as it ought to be under a proper system, and the Avondale tragedy, which shocked the whole nation, only disclosed the chronic condition of hundreds of mines in which criminally reckless disregard for the safety of the miners is displayed.

The miners, besides,—brutal and fierce as many of them no doubt are,—assert, and probably not without some truth, that they have often been cheated in former compacts with the operators, and that they are victimized in various ways by combinations of capital; and before a final settlement of the existing and similar troubles is made, there should be concessions of various kinds to the rugged toilers of the coal regions. Each party should be compelled to respect the rights of its business associates, and labor as well as capital should receive all the protection and friendly care it can legitimately ask from an enlightened Commonwealth.

VIRTUOUS TAMMANY.

A JOINT resolution to punish bribery has been passed by the New York Legislature, which will undoubtedly produce some highly important results, if it is anything more than a hypocritical performance to blind the eyes of ignorant voters. In view of the Winans case, and the great improbability that any legislative inquiry will be made into the why and wherefore of his suspiciously sudden conversion to the faith of Tammany, this resolution looks very much as if the New York lawmakers were endeavoring to follow Hamlet's advice, and assume a virtue if they have it not. We presume, of course, that Mr. Winans voted for this resolution, and it is not improbable that "Boss" Tweed himself was one of its most earnest supporters. Why should not these individuals vote approvingly upon the sentiment that bribery ought to be punished? It is as easy as lying, stealing, and the betrayal of sacred trusts, and it reads well in the newspapers. It is not at all likely to do any particular harm to Mr. Winans or other members who are bought and sold like cattle, for the men who are powerful enough to carry such measures for plundering the public as have been pushed through the New York Legislature at the present session, are undoubtedly able to protect their minions from any of the ill consequences that the doers of dirty legislative work ought by right to expect. It is barely possible that such a resolution may have the desired effect upon a certain class of voters, but there is undoubtedly enough intelligence among the citizens of New York State and city to appreciate it at its proper value, and to consider it as an aggravation of the outrages already perpetrated upon them by the scamps who control the law-making branch of the government. If such a resolution could by any possiblity be enforced in New York, some very edifying developments might be expected, which would excite the voters and tax-payers to do their duty at the polls, but it may be considered a sure thing that no such developments will be made, and that men like Winans will be allowed to remain in undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their villainy.

NOTICES.

WHY SHOULD

WORKING MEN

INVEST THEIR SAVINGS

IN

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

READY-MADE CLOTHING?

BECAUSE—

First.—Money invested in this Clothing yields a higher rate of satisfaction than money invested elsewhere.

Second.—Money invested in this Clothing is less in amount for any given article than the money that has to be invested for the same garment elsewhere.

Third.—Money invested in this Clothing goes further than money invested in any other Clothing, toward giving the wearer comfort and a respectable appearance.

Fourth.—Money invested in this Clothing lasts for a long time, the Clothing being so good and so well made that the investments do not have to be so frequently repeated.

Fifth.—Money invested in this Clothing is a clear saving of 20 or 30 per cent. of the money which has to be paid for no better Clothing at some other place.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

POPULAR "OAK HALL" CLOTHING HOUSE,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MESSRS. PEABODY & WESTON, the proprietors of the well-known carpet store situated at No. 733 Chesnut street, in this city, are now prepared to offer great bargains in their line of goods to customers or strangers who may chance, or may think it to their interest, to call at the establishment. A visit from any one will surely convince the most unbelieving of the great bargains which this firm are now prepared to offer the public, and the extended and fine stock will certainly be the subject of particular remark. Special inducements are also now being offered to cash purchasers, and those who have the ready money in hand, which they wish to invest in carpetings, will do well to call at this carpet house. By so doing they will be able to obtain goods at remarkably cheap rates. The present stock embraces a large lot of ingrain tapestry Brussels, and body Brussels carpets, consigned for the special account of this house, and they are sold for the same prices that they bring at wholesale in New York. All-wool ingrains can be bought for 75c. per yard, and tapestry Brussels for $1·12 per yard. Other goods can be obtained at rates correspondingly as low.

PLUMBERS AND MACHINISTS, and all who use goods belonging to either of these departments of trade, should purchase their supplies from Messrs. Cooper, Jones & Cadbury, at No. 15 N. Seventh street. The establishment superintended by them keeps constantly on hand all kinds of plumbers' and machinists' supplies, as well as providing for the regular business of the house, which is brass-founding and finishing. The work turned out in the latter departments is of the finest and most beautiful description, and all who favor the firm with their orders for brass work of any kind cannot but be perfectly satisfied. All who have had dealings with them heretofore will assent to this assertion unanimously.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Burlington Herring,

First of the season, just in store.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

IN FRANCS,

OR ON

Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,

IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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Bulbous Flower Roots.

The thousands who stood to admire our beautiful display of

Gladiolus, Tuberose and Lily Flowers

Last summer, as well as all lovers of flowers, are reminded that

Now is the Time to Plant.

Their culture is so simple that there is no such thing as fail, if the least care and attention are paid to their cultivation.

Assortments from One to Five Dollars.

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SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,

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DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR, for 1871, gratis, on application, or by mail, on receipt of a postage stamp. 4 20 thstu3trp

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.

Two thousand of these celebrated Machines were sold in the spring of 1870, and the supply failed to meet the demand. They are acknowledged to be the best Mower in the world, and we warrant that every machine will please the purchaser. They are of six sizes, as follows:—

No. 00, for a young lady.....price $13·00
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2, for two men..... " 35·00
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☞ We deliver all machines and operate them at your residence without extra charge.

ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,

Seed and Agricultural House,

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CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

Our One Dollar Boxes contain twenty-five CHOICE FREE BLOOMING VARIETIES, suitable for town or country gardens. All free bloomers and fragrant varieties included—affording a continuous bloom from June to October.

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Garden Tools for ladies and children.

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HYDRAULIC JACKS AND MACHINERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,

Inclosed from dust, and piston guided top and bottom, reducing wear fully one-half.

Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.

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Shops—SEVENTH and COATES Streets.

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SUMMER BOARDING—On the Germantown and Chesnut Hill Railroad, near Tioga Station; beautiful grounds, baths, gas, stabling, etc., with the convenience to the city for business gentlemen. This is one of the most desirable summer resorts. Apply No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 4 19 3t*

THE REASON WHY

Brussels Carpetings are Now Selling at

$1·75

TO

$2·00,

Is, that in the purchase of large lots are included some patterns not strictly first-class in style, which are offered at these very low figures.

☞ By the above announcement we do not wish to convey the

IMPRESSION

That we have no BRUSSELS CARPETS AT HIGHER PRICES, but invite special attention to a line of

New and Beautiful Patterns,

Made to order for us by the best manufacturers of New and Old England, which are rapidly selling at

$2·25,
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$2·40,
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No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,

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Every article will be sold as low as goods of same quality can be had in this or any other American city.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

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FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

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WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR CLOTHES?

AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

WHY DO YOU DEAL THERE?

BETTER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

WHERE IS IT?

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.

WHAT HAVE THEY?

EVERY VARIETY OF FINE CLOTHES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

DO THEY MAKE TO ORDER?

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT THE BEST IN TOWN.

HOW ARE THE PRICES?

THE CHEAPEST ON THE CONTINENT.

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CHARLES STOKES & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

TO THOSE DESIRING SUMMER RESIDENCES, the new suburban town of

WENONAH

presents special and attractive features. Situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, 45 minutes from business centres. For particulars, address

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,

4 19 wfs 3t No. 640 N. FIFTH Street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to their

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS.

Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.

Also, sole Agents for the celebrated

BURDETT ORGAN.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

4 13 1m4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,

AND

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER,

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WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

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Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION FIXED PRICES.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

CANTON MATTINGS.

FRESH IMPORTATION,

MADE FROM NEW GRASS.

THE BEST

In the Country,

ALSO,

Low Priced Mattings.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

4 20 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRable Summer Residence on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue, convenient to Germantown Depot, near the Wissahickon: 3 acres, stone house, 14 rooms, frame stable and carriage-house, spring-house, good spring of water, fruit, one of the coolest situations in Germantown; fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises or to JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO., No. 122 S. FRONT Street. 4 20 3t

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT FOR A few months in West Philadelphia, with a large lot of ground and all the modern improvements. Apply to L. N. BROGNARD, No. 606 SANSOM Street. 4 19 4t*

SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

A SIMPLE ACCOUNT

OF THE DISCOVERY AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT PULMONIC REMEDIES.

If a man were asked why he insured his life, the question would be regarded as a very simple one and scarcely requiring an answer, for the reason that the advantages of life insurance are so universally admitted that to doubt its utility would be to fly in the very face of reason and common sense. Now, while we find so many persons not only willing, but anxious, to make provision for the family or friends who are to be left behind, how many thousands there are who are culpably neglectful of their own health, and who, in some instances, for the sake of saving the outlay of a few dollars, and others from positive indifference, permit their lives to be prematurely destroyed!

If consumption were not a disease as insidious it is fatal, and if it were, as is asserted by the medical faculty generally, INCURABLE, there would be an apology for consumptives who, day after day year after year, refuse to heed the warning given by a hacking cough, a hectic cheek, cold and clammy night-sweats, and other distressing symptoms which are the almost certain forerunners of deep-seated pulmonary disease, and which, when thoroughly ingrafted into the system, can be removed only by the use of special remedies and the observance of precautions the very opposite of those usually given by physicians.

Many years ago these thoughts suggested themselves to the mind of DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, now of Philadelphia, but at the time of which we speak a resident of New Jersey. Himself a confirmed consumptive, and with little or no hope of recovery but with sufficient love of life to prompt him to make an effort to live, he patiently and thoughtfully applied himself to the scientific study of the disease which was silently, but nevertheless surely, bearing him to the grave.

THE BEST MEDICAL

attendance had been secured. Remedy after remedy was prescribed, but all in vain. The ruthless disease continued its fast hold upon him, and he was sent to Moorestown, N. J., *to die*. The last vestige of hope had faded away. His friends, who from time time visited him, bade him farewell, never again expecting to see him alive. But Dr. Schenck, ill as he was, and hopeless as seemed his case, did not yield to despair. Weak and prostrated, and physically unable even to walk across the room, his mind was still active. He believed that God had not sent diseases

WITHOUT PROVIDING REMEDIES,

and, through friends and visitors, continued to make unceasing inquiries for certain herbs and roots, the virtues of which he understood had been satisfactorily proved in cases of pulmonary disease. His patience and perseverance were at length rewarded. The long-sought

HERBS AND ROOTS WERE OBTAINED,

The preparations of these were crude and simple, but their healing qualities were present notwithstanding. He took them regularly, adopted a system of plain but nutritious diet, remained in his chamber, avoided draughts of cold air, exercised within doors to as great an extent as his impaired strength would allow, and in a little while a change for the better was perceptible. The tough mucus that clogged the lungs and bronchial tubes was now freely and easily expectorated.

APPETITE RETURNED,

and with it came strength of body and cheerfulness of mind. Cough, fever, night sweats, and pains began to leave him. Friends beheld the change with amazement; his wasted limbs regained their former rotundity, his step became elastic and firm, and the happy result was that he

WAS RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH,

and is to-day a man advanced in years, but hale, hearty, and strong, and weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Deeply impressed with the wonderful cure that had been wrought, and thankful for his narrow escape from certain death, he resolved to apply himself to the study of medicine, and devote the remainder of his days to efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. As would be natural, his principal attention was directed to the subject of Pulmonary Diseases. The most eminent physicians in the country had assured him that

CONSUMPTION COULD NOT BE CURED,

and that he, being a consumptive, *must die!* But there he was, a living, breathing refutation of the assertions of these learned men. He that was given up as the hopeless victim of the most dreaded of all diseases stood up before the world

A STOUT, STRONG MAN,

and such he is to-day, though thirty-five years have elapsed since his miraculous restoration to health. "The medicines that cured me will certainly cure others. Why should not others be rescued from a premature grave as I have been? Why should not the healing virtues of roots and herbs that saved my life save the lives of thousands of my fellow-beings who are the victims of consumption?" Thus reasoned Dr. Schenck as he applied himself to the preparation of his great remedies. After years of experiment he succeeded in perfecting his

PULMONIC SYRUP

in a form so attractive and so palatable to the taste that patients take it regularly for a long period without becoming nauseated by it. Hearing of his remarkable cure, hundreds and thousands of patients flocked to him for advice and medicine. These were supplied, and to-day there are many healthy men and women living who owe their health and strength wholly to

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

Not content with a single medicine, Dr. Schenck applied the valuable knowledge he had gained to the preparation of others. It became necessary that the *Pulmonic Syrup* should have an assistant in its great work of restoring the system. While it drove out the impurities, new and good blood was wanting. This could be secured only by maintaining the digestive organs in perfect condition. To accomplish this,

AN ACTIVE LIVER

was essential. With this important organ in a torpid state, healthful digestion was impossible, and without healthful digestion there could be no pure blood. Hence it was that Dr. Schenck experimented with his now

FAMOUS MANDRAKE PILLS.

The experiments were satisfactory. He found that they exercised an almost magical influence upon the liver and stomach. The former being stimulated to healthful activity, its secretions were promoted. The bile and diseased slime which accumulated in the stomach, and rendered its functions inoperative, were removed by the use of the *Mandrake Pills*; the appetite was increased; the food taken was properly assimilated, good blood was created in consequence, and the result a total

BANISHMENT OF DISEASE.

All that was now needed was a tonic that would give nerve and energy to the still weak but perfectly cured consumptive. The system was entirely healthy, but flesh was wanted for the limbs, and strength to carry it. Acting silently but powerfully in conjunction with the Pulmonic Syrup and the Mandrake Pills,

THE SEAWEED TONIC

fulfilled its great mission. Being an alkali, it speedily corrected any acidity of the stomach. It imparted tone and vigor to the entire system. It fitted the restored patient for a resumption of his ordinary business duties, and put the capstone upon the great remedial structure which Dr. Schenck, after years of painful personal experience and patient scientific effort, had reared for the benefit of the human race.

ONE THING YET REMAINED

to be done. While this great work of restoration was in progress Dr. Schenck was thoroughly convinced that exposure to draughts of cold air—to the rough, rasping winds of early spring and late fall, or to the chilling blasts of winter, were almost certain death to the patient. Hence it was that he adopted the plan of having his patients remain in their apartments, and taking all needful exercise there, until the diseased lungs were

PERFECTLY HEALED,

and what is called "pure fresh air" could be borne by them without the danger of provoking a return of the dreaded disease. The system has worked like a charm. The bold assertion of the medical faculty that consumption cannot be cured has been completely refuted, and Dr. Schenck's great remedies have triumphed over all opposing elements.

During the thirty-four years of Dr. Schenck's very extended practice, he has frequently examined five hundred patients a week in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Being well advanced in years, his professional visits to other cities have been discontinued, though he still continues to give his personal attention to the examination of patients at his principal office in Philadelphia, being assisted in his arduous duties by his son, Dr. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, JR., who is a regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and is in every way qualified for the efficient discharge of the important duties devolving upon him.

Patients who desire a thorough examination of their lungs, with the aid of Dr. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER, can be accommodated at all times and receive the needed information as to their condition, and the method of treatment, for Five Dollars.

Consultation gratis. 4 11 eod6t4p

PHILADA. PRESBYTERY, NORTH.

Annual Spring Session—Proceedings of Tuesday Evening and Wednesday.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, April 19.

The Philadelphia Presbytery, North, convened in regular spring session at this place on Tuesday evening, as already announced in your columns.

After a sermon by the Moderator of the last session, Rev. Thomas Murphy, the presbytery was organized for regular business. The Rev. J. H. M. Knox, of Germantown, was elected Moderator. Rev. Joseph Beggs occupied the position of Stated Clerk, and the Rev. M. H. Calkins and Elder Peter E. Hope were elected temporary clerks. The reading of accumulated minutes occupied the remainder of the evening, when the session adjourned until the following morning.

On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock the presbytery again convened, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

Rev. G. H. Hammer, at his own request, was dismissed to the Presbytery of Lehigh.

The following delegates to the General Assembly, meeting next month at Chicago, were elected:—M. B. Grier, D. D., and Rev. Thomas Murphy. Alternates—Revs. E. P. Cowan and A. V. N. Schenck. Elders—Messrs. J. Ralston and Hatfield. Alternates—Messrs. Bodine and Baker.

An examination, in accordance with constitutional usage, of Mr. Archibald McCullagh, licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, and Mr. John Peacock, licentiate of Central Presbytery, with a view to ordination, was proceeded with. The examination was sustained. Mr. McCullagh having accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Germantown, Wednesday, May 3, was appointed for his ordination and installation; and Mr. Peacock having accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Holmesburg, April 28 was fixed as the time of his ordination and installation.

A licentiate from the M. E. Church, Mr. Henry F. Mason, was taken under the care of presbytery.

An address upon the subject of Ministerial Education was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Spear.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Rev. C. H. Ewing was, at his own request, dismissed to the Presbytery of Chester.

On motion, it was resolved that hereafter the two Presbyterian churches at Neshaminy, Bucks county, be known in presbytery as the First and Second Churches of Neshaminy, in accordance to age.

4 o'clock P. M. was appointed as the hour for the children's meeting. The Sabbath-schools were out in force, and rendered most delightful music. Addresses were delivered by Revs. E. P. Cowan and W. A. Jenks.

A resolution was adopted that the presbytery designate Bristol, Pennsylvania, as the place for the fall stated meeting, the first Tuesday in October.

EVENING SESSION.—Devotional exercises, inclusive of the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, took place. The Moderator presided, and a large congregation were in attendance. After being dismissed the Presbytery at 9 P. M. resumed business, discussing a resolution with reference to certain restrictions pertaining to licentiates. A committee of five was appointed to report.

The Second Presbyterian Church, Norristown, was granted leave to supply its pulpit for six months.

The resolution passed at the afternoon session, with reference to the Neshaminy churches was rescinded, and instead the respective names of Warwick and Warminster were attached as originally designed to distinguish these two churches located in Bucks county.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

WHAT MEANING HAS "H. T. H."?

The Mystery Cleared Up at Last—It Means How's This for High!

The new drug store which Dr. Helmbold has established in Gilsey's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, was formally opened to the gaze of an admiring public on Saturday evening last, and since that time thousands of persons have visited it and inspected its marvellous beauties. One can readily imagine, as he surveys the glittering and gorgeous scene, that he is in the grand chamber of Aladdin's palace. The bright sheen of the glass jars on either side reflects back the brilliancy of the interior. But what do those jars contain? To paraphrase a well-known couplet,

"Beauty, beauty, everywhere,
But there's nothing good to drink."

(Unless the Doctor keeps it somewhere in the rear out of sight.)

The height of the ceiling, which is frescoed in the Pompeiian style, is twenty feet. Hanging from the ceiling are three immense chandeliers, ten feet long, manufactured expressly for Dr. Helmbold, with his monogram, "H. T. H.," engraved on the pendant. Of course, it's got to be understood that these initials mean, "How's This for High?" as well as standing for Henry T. Helmbold. Cut in these beautiful crystals are exquisite little hunting scenes, typical of the brave little doctor's love of manly sports. The front of the store looking on Twenty-ninth street is almost wholly of glass. The counters, which extend the whole length of the store, on both sides, are of black walnut, carved in original designs after Dr. Helmbold's own drawings. The top of the counters are covered with wide slabs of polished Italian marble. Surrounding the room are numbers of bronze figures representing the mythological era of the Greeks. Against the wall on all sides are French mirrors reaching from floor to ceiling, with gilt frames, carved in most exquisite style. On the top of their pediments are gilt mortars, suggestive of the apothecary's art.

To appreciate the beauty of this magnificent establishment, one must go and see for himself. —*N. Y. Globe.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be represented this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the performance this evening will consist of the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks*.

On Monday next Miss Ella Burns will appear in Tom Taylor's drama of *'Twixt Axe and Crown*.

AT THE ARCH *Meg's Diversion* and *Satan in Paris* will be repeated this evening.

To-morrow evening Mrs. E. N. Thayer will have a benefit, when Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals* and Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue* will be given. Mrs. Thayer is one of the best as well as one of the oldest actresses upon the American stage. She is a thorough artist, and has a firm hold upon the regards of the playgoers of Philadelphia, who will undoubtedly be glad to testify to their appreciation of her great merits by filling the house to overflowing to-morrow evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Knowles' play of *The Wife* will be given this evening, with Mr. Davenport as "St. Pierre."

To-morrow evening Mrs. E. Edward Lewis will have a benefit, when Mr. Davenport will appear in his great *role* of "Othello," supported by Mr. Thorne as "Iago," Miss Glover as "Desdamona," and Mrs. Davenport as "Emilia." This is a very strong cast, and a fine performance may be expected.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions will be presented this evening. To-morrow there will be a family night, when a fine bill will be offered for the delectation of ladies, children, and family parties. Miss Kate Fisher will appear in the celebrated *role* of "Mazeppa," and with her "fiery untamed steed," which bears the appropriate name of "Wonder," she will represent the flight of the Polish hero across the desert wastes and mountains in a manner calculated to thrill the hearts of the beholders. In addition to this performance there will be a funny pantomime, a number of beautiful ballets, Ethiopian burlesques, Dutch comedy, comic and sentimental vocalism, and a great variety of other features calculated to rivet the attention of the audience. By setting apart an evening in the week for family parties Mr. Fox has made an agreeable and popular innovation, and the experiment may be considered a brilliant success; for every Friday evening the theatre is crowded by members of the fair sex who have hitherto considered themselves excluded from variety entertainments. The performances are interesting, and as there is always something fresh being presented, they appeal to the tastes of those who merely wish to be amused for an hour or two, but who are dubious about the entertainment to be gained from five acts of tragedy.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING Dr. Corry's diorama of "Ireland in Light and Shade," with its accompaniment of songs, dances, and character sketches, will be exhibited this evening. This is a very attractive exhibition, and well worthy of the liberal patronage of the public. The pictures are really beautiful works of art, and the minstrels and vocalists who appear are excellent artists.

AT THE ALHAMBRA, Seventh street, below Arch, a miscellaneous programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Lewis Baker will personate "Jesse Rural," in *Old Heads and Young Hearts*, this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the testimonial benefit to Mr. E. N. Slocum will come off this evening, and those who wish to obtain seats should go early. An unusually attractive bill will be presented.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY will give a grand miscellaneous concert at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow evening.

CITY NOTICES.

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY.—We would again invite attention to the superb display of bijouterie at No. 1022 Chesnut street, under the auspices of the original Milton Gold Jewelry Company. A large invoice of Milton gold jewels was received from England last week and are now ready for inspection, and the company would especially call the attention of our ladies to the new styles offered, which are fac-similes of the latest Parisian fashions. The original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, who have an immense capital invested in this enterprise, guarantee that their goods will wear as well as those made of virgin gold; that they will keep their color, and that they cannot be detected from the finest gold by any jeweller in the world except by weight. The success of the genuine Milton Gold Jewelry Company, who adopted in the outset and still maintain the $1 system, has been marvellous. The establishment of this enterprise by the great Milton Gold Jewelry Company is pre-eminently characteristic of the go-aheadativeness of the nineteenth century; and the Board of Managers, who have the handling of the immense capital invested, have certainly displayed their greatest sagacity in putting the price at $1, thereby bringing their goods within the range of the poor. Since the opening of the company's salesrooms, three weeks ago last Monday, all New York and Philadelphia, as we have before remarked, have been seized with the Milton Gold fever. Many of our fashionable people have already bought heavily, and there is no doubt but that the pure Milton Gold Jewelry will be all the rage during the coming summer, and will be extensively worn at all the noted watering places. We reiterate that the genuine English Milton Gold Company is composed of live men who are determined to push their enterprise against all opposition. A day or two ago the company placed in their show-window two superb pans of Milton Gold, which have attracted general attention from the passers-by. We are greatly delighted at chronicling the success of this great enterprise, and would in most perfect good faith advise our numerous friends, more particularly those of the gentler sex, to visit this great emporium of artistic production. The price—$1 for each article—is certainly within the reach of all. Again we commend our friends to inspect the goods of the GENUINE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY, at No. 1022 Chesnut street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.

Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,

N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

DILLON—MEYER.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. M. A. Walsh, V. G., Mr. ROBERT C. DILLON, formerly of city of Dublin, to Miss THERESA P. MEYER, of Philadelphia.

MENCH—APT.—March 25th, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Francis Church, Mr. ABRAHAM S. MENCH to Miss KATE APT, all of this city.

DIED.

GROBLER.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr. Augustus Grobler, aged 27 years.

Friends wishing to see the corpse can do so Friday evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, at the husband's residence, No. 933 S. Front street. To proceed to Pemberton. Funeral from her father's residence (Samuel Rambow), at the above place, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Leave at 6 on the morning of Saturday.

LEONARD.—In Boston, April 13, LAURENCE CLIFFORD, youngest son of George H. and Ella M. Leonard, aged 1 year and 10 days.

MULLIN.—On the 19th instant, SALLIE E., daughter of the late William G. and Annie Mullin.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her aunt, Miss Scott, No. 40 N. Broad street, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

STILES.—On Third-day, the 18th instant, ISAAC STILES, of Burlington county, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Stiles Station, on Seventh-day, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 11 o'clock A. M. train at the above station.

WEIGHTMAN.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, Mrs. PHEBE WEIGHTMAN, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Mount Vernon Division, No. 67, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, and the Washington Chamber, No. 1, Dames of Pythias, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 21st instant, at 1 o'clock, from her residence, No. 115 N. State street. Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, West Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE GREAT NORTHWEST
THE HON. S. GARFIELD, M. C.
FROM
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
will lecture on the
CLIMATE AND RESOURCES OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST,
with illustrations,
AT THE CITY INSTITUTE, EIGHTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained gratuitously at the following places:—
Blair's Drug Store, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets.
Porter & Coates' Book Store, No. 822 Chesnut st.
Mitchell & Fletcher's, N. E. corner Twelfth and Chesnut streets. 4 19 2t

☞ TEMPERANCE LECTURE, UNDER THE auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. E. R. HUTCHINS will repeat his Lecture, "Will You Take a Drink?" at the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.
Music by the choir of the Church.
Tickets to be had at the Rooms, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, 4 20 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION,
HALL OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
On THURSDAY, April 20, at 8 P. M.
HON. THOMAS COCHRAN,
President of the Board of Revision,
Will read a paper on
LOCAL TAXATION IN PHILADELPHIA,
and that subject will afterwards be open to discussion.
The members of the Association and the public generally are invited.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Secretary.

Persons desirous of becoming members can do so by sending their names and address, with the annual assessment (Five Dollars), to C. H. CLARK, Treasurer, First National Bank. 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
E. W. CLARK,
4 20thstu tm1 President.

☞ NO SUMMER VACATION.—PRACTICAL Instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATION, BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 1131 CHESNUT Street, cor. of Twelfth.
Separate Instruction. Open Morning and Afternoon. Students not limited to set hours.
Circulars free. 4 20 3t*

☞ KARTHAUS COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY, No. 10 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
The interest on the bonds of the Karthaus Coal and Lumber Company will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 10 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 1, 1871, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
JAMES BRADNER,
4 20 25 27 29 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 332 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.
The Annual Election for President and Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
EDWARD JOHNSON,
4 13 ths6t Secretary.

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

FURNITURE,
At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 4 19 6t5p$

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu$ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

PRICES REDUCED.

WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN	at only	20c.	per	Can.
PIE PEACHES, in large 3 lb. cans,	at	18c.	"	"
TABLE "	"	25c.	"	"
BEEFSTEAK TOMATOES,	"	22c.	"	"
ANDERSON'S ASPARAGUS,	"	28c.	"	"
FRESH CANTALOUPS,	"	15c.	"	"

These goods are warranted to be of the best quality, and new goods. For sale at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 2thsturp$ Below Chesnut, West Side.

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES,
FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY THE GALLON, AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TEAS. COFFEES.
Imported and Domestic Groceries.
A. J. DE CAMP,
FINE GROCER,
N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,
4 18 thsm9m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MITCHELL'S BURLINGTON HERRINGS, for sale by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO.,
4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

NEW SMOKED HALIBUT, FOR SALE BY C. P. KNIGHT & BRO.,
4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

CRANBERRIES.—NEW JERSEY CULTIVATED Cranberries, for sale by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO.,
4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

PEACHES, STARR BRAND, BEST, FOR SALE by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO.,
4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S
Art Galleries and Warerooms,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street.
Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

DRY GOODS.

1871.

"THORNLEY'S"
Special Opening of Suitings.

BUFF LINENS, CHOCOLATE LINENS,
FLAX-COLORED LINENS,
GREY AND BLAY LINENS,
PONGEES AND JAPANESE GOODS,
MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC. ETC.

The above goods range from 20 cents per yard up, and are beautiful.

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
SUN SHADES, PARASOLS
KID GLOVES, ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu$ PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. **727**

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

DIAMOND-MESH HERNANIES.

We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Every variety of HERNANI in stock.

THE NEW YORK
Dyeing and Printing ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
40 N. EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.
Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth2mrp

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

ELY, HUNSBERGER & ELY.

SILKS, Stripe and Plaid.
IRON MESH HERNANIES.
HANDSOME LAWNS.
TRAVELLING GOODS.
LLAMA POINTES AND JACKETS.
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
Diamonds,
Emeralds,
Sapphires,
Pearls, Cameos and Enamels
MOUNTED IN ELEGANT SETTINGS
Made in their own factory, from entirely new designs. [3 18 stuth$

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4'65 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths$ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1135 Shackamaxon street, with 3 Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, Nos. 1128, 1130, and 1132 Day street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the northeast side of Shackamaxon street, 103 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue, No. 1135; containing in front on Shackamaxon street 20 feet, and extending in depth northeast 90 feet, more or less. Also, all that lot of ground, beginning at a point 90 feet, more or less, northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 59 feet 2 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 59 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning at a point 59 feet northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 41 feet 9 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 39 feet 10 inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. The improvements consist of a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two story back buildings, having the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, cooking-range, etc., fronting on Shackamaxon street, No. 1135, and 3 three-story brick dwellings, each containing six rooms, fronting on Day street, Nos 1128, 1130 and 1132. They will be sold together. Clear of all incumbrance. Plan at the auction rooms. Possession 1st of July. Terms:—$8000 cash; balance may remain for six years. May be examined.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—
No. 1. Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903, the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, 2 chambers, bath-room and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor. Has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession
No. 2. Three story brick Dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620, the lot containing in front 66 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room, has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 59 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—
No. 1. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, N. W. corner of Fifteenth and Christian streets. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the N. W. corner of Fifteenth and Christian streets; the lot containing in front on Fifteenth street 17 feet, and extending in depth along Christian street 80 feet to a 3-feet wide alley. The store is occupied as a liquor store; house contains 10 rooms; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $128. May be examined. Immediate possession.
No. 2. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 820 S. Fifteenth street. All that three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings, situate on the west side of Fifteenth street, below Christian street, No. 820; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 3-feet wide alley. It contains 10 rooms, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, water-closet, furnace, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $116. May be examined. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel 2½-story Brick Dwelling, No. 621 Coates street, west of Marshall street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½ story brick dwelling, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Coates street, first house west of Marshall street, No. 621; containing in front on Coates street 16 feet, and extending in depth 62½ feet. The house contains 10 rooms, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, fireboard stove, etc. Terms—$1200 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys next door east.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2164 Franklin street, above Diamond street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with Mansard roof, and two-story back building, situate on the west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond street, No. 2164; the lot containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the free use and privilege of the same. Has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, wash-pave, etc. Terms, cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 m6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Genteel 2½ story brick dwelling, No. 336 Stevens street, first house east of Fourth street, Camden, N. J. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel 2½-story brick dwelling, with 2½-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Stevens street, 20 feet east of Fourth street, No. 336; containing in front on Stevens street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, gas oven, etc. May be examined.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Small Farm, 10 acres, one mile from Beverly, New Jersey. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that small farm of 10 acres, situate on the turnpike leading from Burling to Camden, 1 mile from Beverly, New Jersey. The improvements are a very neat two-story dwelling, has 6 rooms; new barn, about 200 peach trees, and several acres of small fruits. Terms—$1000 may remain on mortgage. Will be shown by the tenant, Mr. George Marter.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,
Offers some new designs for
CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and COTELINES.
Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.
An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1 00 a window.
BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.
Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.
D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS,
BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—
No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.
No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 20 feet deep to Carlisle street.
No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.
No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 86 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.
Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.
No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.
No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 129 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.
ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 3, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.
TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!
A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.
SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.
RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.
ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.
TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.
THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.
CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.
GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 3tu No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE elegant full marble-front Dwellings in MARBLE TERRACE, No. 3204 CHESNUT Street. Handy to the great railroad centres. Passenger cars pass the door both ways. Only $100 per month.
Open for inspection.
4 18 6t A. C. McCURDY,
S. E. cor. SEVENTEENTH and COATES Sts.

FOR SALE—$5500, NEAT MODERN DWELLING. All modern conveniences; elegant garden in a high state of cultivation; urns, statuary, aquarium, gold fish, etc. Lot 100 feet deep to a wide street, No. 1822 MASTER Street. Apply on the premises. 4 18 6t

FOR SALE, No 838 ARCH STREET.—A four-story Brick STORE and DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, below Ninth street. Apply to A. B. CARVER & Co.,
4 18 6t* S. W. cor. NINTH and FILBERT Sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIRST STREET, above Walnut street, a three-story Brick DWELLING with back buildings.
A. B. CARVER & CO.,
4 18 6t* S. W. cor. NINTH and FILBERT Sts.

FOR SALE, BARGAINS—LOTS OF FIVE and

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we receive the May number of *Harper's Magazine*, which contains the following articles:—

"The Westover Estate," J. R. Chapin, with seven illustrations; "Disillusion," Elizabeth Akers Allen; "The Monarch of Mountains," Lyman Abbott, with nine illustrations; "Along the Florida Reef" (fourth paper), Dr. J. B. Holder, with seven illustrations; "The Story of Punch and Judy," with an introduction by S. S. Conant, with twenty-eight illustrations by George Cruikshank; "A Song in Gold," W. S. Newell; "Archie Hutchington," D. R. Castleton; "The American Baron," chapters xii-xiv, by the author of "The Dodge Club," "The Cryptogram," etc., with three illustrations; "The Three Ships," Julia C. R. Dorr; "Frederick the Great," concluded—Life's Closing Scenes—with five illustrations; "Anne Furness," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "Veronica," etc; "Religious Relics in London," M. D. Conway; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.; "The Nobler Love," Justin McCarthy; "Dead-Headed," Miss S. C. Woolsey; "The Chimney Sweeper's Idyl," Mrs. R. H. Stoddard; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

From the story of "Punch and Judy," by S. S. Conant, we take the following account of the origin of the famous puppet show:—

One pleasant summer day, a few years ago, the writer of this article was standing with an officer of the Bavarian army in the Odeon Platz, at Munich, watching the entertaining performance of *Punch and Judy*. At the most thrilling moment of the mimic tragedy a slight movement among the spectators caused us both to look round; and to my amusement, and my military friend's dismay, we encountered the kindly eyes of old King Louis. Noticing the officer's confusion at being caught amusing himself in this rather unfashionable manner, the genial old gentleman pleasantly bade him be at ease. "You need not feel ashamed to be seen here, Herr Lieutenant," said he; "I often stop myself to see the performance, and find it very amusing." He remained a few moments, laughing like the rest of the crowd at the droll mimicry of life exhibited in the little playhouse, and then, with a pleasant smile and word, withdrew. The incident was characteristic of the man and the people. While he stood there no one took more notice of him than if he had been a private gentleman. There was none of the rude staring to which persons of exalted rank are always subjected by Englishmen and Americans. Every one quietly attended to the play until the King took his leave, when those immediately about him raised their hats with every mark of that esteem and affection which even his unfortunate infatuation for Lola Montez could not eradicate from the hearts of the Bavarian people.

The performance which old King Louis found so amusing has not been nationalized in this country. It was exhibited for a short time at a popular place of amusement in this city about a year ago, but did not take sufficiently with the audience to induce the manager to go on with it. It was considered silly and stupid; and yet, as we shall show, with the assistance of Mr. Cruikshank's admirable illustrations, it may be made the medium of the most amusing whimsicalities. In Europe its popularity is unbounded. Even royalty, as just related, unbends to enjoy it; and we are told that so grave and dignified a personage as an English Secretary of State is certain to be, once paused on his way from Downing street to the House of Commons, on a night of important debate, to witness the whole performance.

To Acerra, an ancient Italian city, in the neighborhood of Naples, belongs the high honor of being the birthplace of Mr. Punch, whose family name is thought to have been Pulcinella. The date of his birth is differently stated by authors who have incidentally mentioned him. The most particular statements in regard to this important event are made by Gimma, who in his "Italia Letterata" says:—

"Silvio Fiorillo, comedian, who procured himself to be called the Captain Matamoros, invented the Neapolitan Pulcinella; to which Andrea Calcese, who had the surname of Cinecio, by study and natural grace added much. Calcese was a tailor, and died in the plague of the year 1656; he imitated the peasants of Acerra, a very ancient city of Terra di Lavoro, not far from Naples." Signorelli, in his history of the stage, expressly calls Punch *un buffone dell' Acerra;* and of the Neapolitans in general he remarks that, "from a certain national vivacity and disposition, they have been at all times distinguished for their talent in imitating the ridiculous on their stages." Hence more than one of the amusing personages in their impromptu comedies have had their origin in that lively and luxurious capital.

In order to give a notion of the species of dramatic entertainment in which these various characters, and among them Pulcinella, were engaged, a further short quotation from Signorelli's work will be useful: he is referring to the state of the Italian comedy in the beginning of the seventeenth century. "In general," he says, "the public comedians travelled over Italy, representing certain theatrical performances called comedies of *art*, in contradistinction to comedies of *learning*, recited in the academies and in private dwellings by well-bred actors for their pleasure and exercise. The plot of the fables was noted down, as well as the substance and distribution of each scene, while the dialogue was left to the will of the representers. Such histrionic farces contained various trivial buffooneries, and different masks were employed in them." These performances, in which the actor was left to his own talents and discretion in furnishing the dialogue, were once extremely popular throughout Italy; but from the very nature of the representation it unluckily happens that not a single specimen has been handed down to our time.

We take it for granted that Silvio Fiorillo invented Pulcinella, and first introduced him as a variety in the list of buffoons required to represent the impromptu comedies of Naples; but although he may date his separate existence from about the year 1600, it is a matter of much doubt whether he was not, in fact, only a branch of a family of far greater antiquity. The discovery in the year 1727 of a bronze statue of a mime, called by the Romans Maccus, has indeed left some antiquaries to the conclusion that he was, in fact, Pulcinella under a different name, but with the same attributes, and among them a humpback and a large nose. But that the figure was meant for Maccus at all seems mere speculation, and that Pulcinella and Maccus had anything in common but hump and nose is at least as questionable. The Vice, as he was called, of the ancient Moralities was common, we apprehend, to the early theatrical representations of most countries; his business was to relieve the weightier part of the performance by his ridiculous actions, jests, and buffooneries. He was unquestionably the original of the Clown, or Fool, of the old English drama; and we think that the conjecture is at least plausible that he was the original also of Harlequin and his near relative, Pulcinella. The chief appendage of the Vice was a gilt wooden sword, and this also belonged to the old Clown, or Fool, in all nations. Rabelais, speaking of certain presents made by Panurge to the fool Triboullet, says: —"Panurge, on his arrival, gave him a pig's bladder, well inflated, and resounding by reason of the pease that were within it; moreover, a wooden sword, well gilt; moreover, a small pouch, made of a shell of a tortoise." Those who consult Mr. Douce's essay on the "Clowns and Fools of Shakespeare," will find that the bladder at the end of a stick, the gilt wooden sword, and the pouch, or budget, formed part of the equipment of that personage in England.

The wooden sword directly connect Harlequin with the ancient Vice and more modern Fool, although we have now enjoined him to silence, and have converted the instrument with which of old he cudgeled the devil into a talisman to raise him.

Concluding, then, that Punch is one of the *familia Harlequini*, and that their common parent was the Vice of the old Moralities, the question arises to what circumstance he owes the deformity of his figure, and why his nose, by its length, is rendered so obtrusive a feature. We can only answer that it pleased his inventor, Silvio Fiorillo, to make him so; and perhaps he did it in some degree with a view of rendering him more ridiculous, and to distinguish him more effectually from other characters of not dissimilar habits and propensities in the impromptu comedies. One striking characteristic of Punch is his amorous inclination; and it is generally supposed that individuals with the personal defect for which he is remarkable are peculiarly "given to the feminines." According to Quadrio, in his "Storia d'ogni Poesia," the name of our hero has relation to the length of his nose; he would spell it Pullicinello, from *Pulliceno*, which Mr. Disraeli translates "turkey-cock," an allusion to the beak of that bird. Baretti has it Pulcinella, because that word in Italian means a hen-chicken, whose cry the voice of Punch is said to resemble. Pollicinello, as it has also been written, in its etymology from *pollice*, "the thumb," goes upon the mistaken presumption that his size was always diminutive. The French Ponche has been fancifully derived from no less a personage than Pontius Pilate of the old Mysteries, whom, in barbarous times, the Christians wished to abuse and ridicule. If we cannot settle the disputed point, it is very evident that in future ingenuity and learning will be thrown away in attempting further elucidation.

At what time and in what country Punch became a mere puppet as well as a living performer we have no distinct information; but it is to be inferred, perhaps, that the transmigration first took place in the land of his birth, and after his popularity had been fully established. The pleasure derived by the lower orders from his performances might lead to the imitation of his manners and actions in little, in the same way that the most applauded representations of the English stage, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, were very soon made the subjects of "motions" or puppet-plays. One man could thus, by a little ingenuity and at a very cheap rate, represent half a dozen or more characters, and the delusion was aided by the peculiar voice given to Punch by artificial means. Ere long he became the hero of the exhibition; and other characters, such as Harlequin and Scaramouch, by degrees sunk into insignificance.

The dialogue of the plays in which Pulcinella originally performed in the early days of his existence can not now be distinctly ascertained. As already mentioned, only the general outlines of the farces performed by the early itinerant comedians were noted down, while the dialogue was always improvised; but it is probable that actors of this class, accustomed repeatedly to perform together, would ere long come to a perfect understanding with each other, and the interlocutions thus acquire a certain degree of permanence, until some change took place in the company. At different places the same plot would be represented, and of course the same dialogue would be sufficient as far as it could be remembered. No doubt the dramas consisted of "gross buffooneries," because the actors were *buffoone;* but there was room for the display of ready talent; and if a few of the pieces had been left upon record, we should most likely have found that they had something else to recommend them besides the coarseness of their jokes, delivered in the dialect of Italy peculiar to each of the characters.

Many distinguished authors who lived about the opening of the last century were not ashamed to be known as the writers of puppet-plays. It is well known how popular this species of entertainment was, and still is, in Germany; and its dignity will receive a considerable accession from the fact that the greatest poet of that country, Goethe, did not scruple to write one on the sacred story of Esther and Ahasuerus. He calls it "Neueroffnetes moralisch-politisches Puppenspiel;" and "Hanns Wurst," or Jack Pudding, is employed to amuse the spectators between the acts.

"SCRIBNER'S."

The May number of *Scribner's Monthly* contains the following:—

"The Wonders of the Yellowstone," illustrated, N. P. Langford; "Unreconciled," poem, Hiram Rich; "Reminiscences of Charlotte Bronte," illustrated, A Schoolfellow; The Moabite Stone," illustrated, W. L. Gage; "Aye-Aye!" illustrated, Burt G. Wilder; "Through the Cloud and the Sea," poem, H. E. Warner; "Living American Artists," illustrated, D. O'C. Townley; "Norah—The Story of a Wild Irish Girl," Mrs. Oliphant; "Our Labor-System and the Chinese," Frank H. Norton; "Unfledged," poem, Samuel W. Duffield; "Ben—A Story for May-day," Edward Eggleston; "What the Devil Said to the Young Man," poem, Roswell C. Smith; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," chapters xxiv—xxvi, George MacDonald; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "Home and Society;" "Culture and Progress Abroad;" "Culture and Progress at Home;" Etchings, "Five Minutes for Refreshments!" illustrated, C. G. Bush.

From the article entitled "The Wonders of the Yellowstone," which gives a glimpse of a great region about to be opened to civilization by the Northern Pacific Railroad, we take the following:—

After travelling six miles over the mountains above the canon, we again descended into a broad and open valley, skirted by a level upland for several miles. Here an object met our attention which deserves more than a casual notice. It was two parallel vertical walls of rock, projecting from the side of a mountain to the height of 125 feet, traversing the mountain from base to summit, a distance of 1500 feet. These walls were not to exceed thirty feet in width, and their tops for the whole length were crowned with a growth of pines. The sides were as even as if they had been worked by line and plumb—the whole space between, and on either side of them, having been completely eroded and washed away. We had seen many of the capricious works wrought by erosion upon the friable rocks of Montana, but never before upon so majestic a scale. Here an entire mountain-side, by wind and water, had been removed, leaving as the evidences of their protracted toil these vertical projections, which, but for their immensity, might as readily be mistaken for works of art as of nature. Their smooth sides, uniform width and height, and great length, considered in connection with the causes which had wrought their insulation, excited our wonder and admiration. They were all the more curious because of their dissimilarity to any other striking objects in natural scenery that we had ever seen or heard of. In future years, when the wonders of the Yellowstone are incorporated into the family of fashionable resorts, there will be few of its attractions surpassing in interest this marvellous freak of the elements. For some reason, best understood by himself, one of our companions gave to these rocks the name of the "Devil's Slide." * * *

The Great Falls are at the head of one of the most remarkable canons in the world—a gorge through volcanic rocks fifty miles long, and varying from one thousand to nearly five thousand feet in depth. In its descent through this wonderful chasm the river falls almost three thousand feet. At one point, where the passage has been worn through a mountain range, our hunters assured us it was more than a vertical mile in depth, and the river, broken into rapids and cascades, appeared no wider than a ribbon. The brain reels as we gaze into this profound and solemn solitude. We shrink from the dizzy verge appalled, glad to feel the solid earth under our feet, and venture no more, except with forms extended, and faces barely protruding over the edge of the precipice. The stillness is horrible. Down, down, down, we see the river attenuated to a thread, tossing its miniature waves, and dashing, with puny strength, the massive walls which imprison it. All access to its margin is denied, and the dark gray rocks hold it in dismal shadow. Even the voice of its waters in their convulsive agony cannot be heard. Uncheered by plant or shrub, obstructed with massive boulders and by jutting points, it rushes madly on its solitary course, deeper and deeper into the bowels of the rocky firmament. The solemn grandeur of the scene surpasses description. It must be seen to be felt. The sense of danger with which it impresses you is harrowing in the extreme. You feel the absence of sound, the oppression of absolute silence. If you could only hear that gurgling river, if you could see a living tree in the depth beneath you, if a bird would fly past, if the wind would move any object in the awful chasm, to break for a moment the solemn glance that reigns there, it would relieve that tension of the nerves which the scene has excited, and you would rise from your prostrate condition and thank God that He had permitted you to gaze unharmed upon this majestic display of natural architecture. As it is, sympathizing in spirit with the deep gloom of the scene, you crawl from the dreadful verge, scared lest the firm rock give way beneath and precipitate you into the horrid gulf.

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

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R. LOWDEN, Agent,

No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,

Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,

No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. DOWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,

No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 28d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water-pipe on McClellan and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following streets:—

McClellan street and Warder street, from Montgomery avenue to Vienna street, in the Eighteenth ward.

Dauphin street, from Gaul to Thompson streets.

Taggert street, from Dauphin to Norris streets.

Hope street, from Norris to Berks streets.

Leithgow street, north from Dauphin street.

Rainbow street, from Blair street to Trenton avenue.

Wreekin street, from Memphis to Cedar streets.

Adams street, from Cedar to Almond streets, in the Nineteenth ward.

Marshall street, from Berks street to Germantown avenue, in the Twentieth ward.

Adams street, from Rittenhouse to Harvey streets.

Price street, from and of pipe, a distance of one hundred and twenty-eight feet eastward, in the Twenty-second ward.

Penn street, from Sellers to Unity streets, in the Twenty-third ward.

Tenth and Eleventh streets, from Tioga to Ontario streets.

Ontario street, from Tenth to Eleventh streets.

Tusculum street, from Kensington avenue to Front street, in the Twenty-fifth ward.

Latona and Titan streets, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets.

McCurdy street, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh streets, in the Twenty-sixth ward;

And on a street from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street, in the Twenty-ninth ward.

Thirty-ninth street, from Spruce street to Woodland street.

Pine street, from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street, in the Twenty-seventh ward;

And on Stewart street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street.

HENRY HUHN,

President of Common Council.

Attest—

BENJAMIN H. HAINES,

Clerk of Select Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,

President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,

Mayor of Philadelphia.

SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,200 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	961,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. Cst, $1,264,447 34. Mkt v'l	$1,293 537 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, sundry corporations, $7900, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	149,911 73
	$1,930,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851'78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell,

WM. H. HAMILTON, President,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,026,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,316
Philadelphia City Loans	300,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,516
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	61,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	433,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,261
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, & 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Bunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A.M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6:30 A. M.
Mail Train	9:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8:39 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 5:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M. & 3:55 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:25 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:55 A. M., 5:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:20 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 9, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7:30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8:30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3:30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4:30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5:15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8:00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3:15 p. m.
TRAINS ARRIVE.	
Pottstown Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10:20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1:00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6:15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9:10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottsville	12:35 a. m.
From Reading	7:15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10 and 8:10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3,

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:30, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 8:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12:30, night.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 6:45, 7, and 11:25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:10, 8:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:55 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:30, 11:25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m.

The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7:25 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersect on Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 6:45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:50, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 8:50, 10:15, 11:10 p. m.

Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 9:30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6:05, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 a.m., 12:05, m., 1:30, 3, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:05, 6:15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:30, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:05 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:58, 7:34, 8:05, 8:21, 9:30, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:28, 2:15, 3, 3:58, 5, 5:35, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30, 9:45, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a.m., 1:30, 1:45, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:45 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:15, 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

The 7:40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schuss' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7:30 and 7:35 and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and M. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15 and 6:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:45, and 10:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 8:36 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P.M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:35, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:25 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 7:10, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:45 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6:30, 6:50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5:30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:35 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5:25, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Mag

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WIRE BRIDGE.

When it was Built and How it was Tested—Its Predecessor and its Appointed Successor.

The Wire Bridge at Fairmount is soon to be supplanted by another of more beautiful proportions and greater strength, and if it serves the community as well, in proportion to its cost, as that which now spans the river, there will be no reason to complain of the heavy expense it is to entail. The Wire Bridge was erected in 1841 by the county authorities, and was at that time justly regarded as a marvel of ingenuity and beauty. Its immediate predecessor was unique, quite handsome in appearance, and had gallantly withstood the elements and severe service until one Saturday night, when it was assailed by fire and soon fell into the river a mass of charred ruins. This wooden bridge consisted of a single arch of 340 feet span, resting on abutments of stone, and was said to have been at least 90 feet longer than that of any other bridge in the world. Its cost was $155,000.

The wire for the present structure was manufactured on the west bank of the Schuylkill. The practicability of suspending a bridge across the river upon wire cables was ridiculed by some, while others regarded it with an admixture of wonder and doubt. It was the first attempt on the western continent to erect a wire suspension bridge. The cables were made not by twisting the wire strands, but by laying a number together and binding them at intervals of a yard. During its construction large crowds of curious people were constantly upon the banks of the river. When at last it was completed—and the lookers on could not but admire its proportions—there were plenty of doubters who predicted that it would be perilous to cross it. The tests were of the most satisfactory character. First, forty carts, each loaded with stone, were drawn upon the bridge, the breathless audience momentarily expecting that they would suddenly drop into the river.

It remained secure. Then a couple of scows, laden with coal, were brought beneath it at high tide and chained, and when the water subsided remained suspended in the air. Upon the day following droves of cattle were sent over, and yet the structure stood this strain, and assured the public that there was no peril in crossing it. Upon its dedication to public uses, a regiment of soldiers was marched across it, and then followed a vast concourse, and the success of the first wire suspension bridge of America was established. This bridge cost but $55,000, and has outlived the period of service for which it was guaranteed by ten years.

The bridge that is to succeed it is to cost $800,000, and with its approaches stretching squares from their respective banks will be about 2700 feet long. The span over the river will be equal to that of the present one, but having two roadways. The work will probably be commenced this fall.

ANOTHER PROSPECT OF PRISON LIFE.—Ezekiel Carson, with the impressive alias of "Peanuts," and Albert Riley, were this morning arrested by Detective Haggerty, at a house on the corner of Ninth and Morgan streets, for complicity in the robbery of an old Quaker, named Jeremiah Pratt, of Newtown, Delaware county, Pa. On the morning of Tuesday last, Mr. Pratt was walking along Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, when three young men ran against him, and sadly confused the venerable gentleman by their awkward, bungling manner, which he innocently supposed was the result of rustic simplicity or recent Bacchanalian indulgences.

Eventually he got clear of them, and while yet congratulating himself upon his escape, suddenly, to his great dismay, discovered that his coat was cut and his pocket-book gone—a pocket-book which contained between $500 and $600 in cash and a Lehigh Valley Railroad bond. Detectives Gordon and Haggerty were at once put upon the trail and succeeded in getting a clue to the pickpockets, and this resulted in their arrest by Haggerty. Both of these fellows are professional thieves and are notorious for the crimes they have perpetrated. Both have served in prison, to which place it is hoped, for the good of the public, they will speedily return.

FIRES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1871.—Captain McCusker, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, submits this statement of the fires during March of the present year:—Of the 41 fires, 22 were the result of accident, 8 incendiary, 5 supposed incendiary, 4 carelessness, 1 spontaneous combustion, and 1 unknown. The buildings occupied were 12 dwellings, 2 boarding-houses, 3 trimming stores, 1 upholstering establishment, 1 confectionery establishment, 1 furniture warehouse, 1 tavern, 1 brewery, 1 junk shop, 1 broker's office, 1 cook shop, 1 eating saloon, 1 felting manufactory, 2 dye-houses, 1 beer saloon, 1 cigar store, 1 green house, 2 cabinet stores, 1 scale factory, 1 wheelwright shop, 1 storehouse, 1 coal oil lamp store, 1 smoke house, 1 woollen mill, 1 cotton-picker house.

The greatest loss was at the fire on the morning of the 30th ult., at Nos. 218, 220, and 222 South Second street. The majority of the other fires were trifling.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.—At the City Institute, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, Hon. S. Garfielde, the Congressional delegate from Washington Territory, will lecture this evening upon the "Climate and Resources of the Great Northwest." The Northern Pacific Railroad project has attracted the attention of the public of late to our Northwestern territory, and any information with regard to what promises to be at no distant day one of the most prosperous and thickly populated sections of the Union is eagerly sought for. Mr. Garfielde, in his lecture this evening, will give his personal experiences, and a highly interesting discourse may be expected.

A CORRECTION.—Lieutenant Brurein desires us to state that the officer charged with assault and battery on a citizen in a beer saloon, the particulars of which case were reported yesterday, does not belong to the Seventh (Brurein's) district, but to the Eighth district. The statement that the policeman was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity when the attack was made proves to be correct. He was removed from the police force this morning. The malady of the unfortunate officer is the result of sun-stroke received while in the discharge of his duties, at Twelfth and Ogden streets, on one of the hottest days last summer.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—Officer Monaghan, of the Fifth district, this morning arrested one James Moore, who is charged with the theft of two suits of clothing, the property of Robert Smith, from the boarding-house of Mrs. Maroney, No. 1033 South street. Moore took lodgings at the place two weeks ago. He failed to pay his board, and, by a peculiar system of logical reasoning, thought to discharge his liability by running away with the clothing. Moore will be heard before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

PRESENTATION.—Sergeant Charles M. Stoud, of the Twelfth Police district, was yesterday, at his residence, the recipient of a handsomely framed card, containing the photographs of the officers composing his section, the gift being designed by the men as a testimonial of their regard for their sergeant. The formality of presenting the same was performed by Officer Jacob Glassmire.

RUNAWAY.—At 12 o'clock to-day a horse attached to a hose carriage of the P. F. D broke his fastenings at Tenth and Wharton streets, and ran down Tenth street, striking and breaking the awning posts before Mr. Dougherty's store, at Tenth and Reed streets, smashing a wagon, and was checked only by plumping up against another horse.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—This evening Hon. Thomas Cochran, President of the Board of Revision, will lecture before the Social Science Association, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, upon "Local Taxation in Philadelphia." This is a subject of interest to every citizen, and there should be a large attendance.

ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows of this State will meet in this city this afternoon.

THE FAMILY OF L. BEAN.—"W. C. D." this morning sends us $5 towards the above deserving charity.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Third Day's Session of the Supreme Lodge—The Business Transacted this Morning.

The Supreme Lodge assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, in the usual place, the Supreme Chancellor in the chair.

The Committee on the State of the Order presented a report.

Frederick G. Calvert, Esq., of the District of Columbia, moved that the report be considered by sections.

The following are the sections considered:—

"The acts and proceedings in creating and forming grand and subordinate lodges, by the Supreme Chancellor, be approved and ratified."

Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend, and add to the report "except in jurisdictions where Grand Lodges have heretofore existed."

The first, as amended, was adopted.

"The power in relation to taking the order into foreign countries be continued." Adopted.

"That no lodges composed of either ladies, persons of color, or persons under age, be recognized, and the Supreme Chancellor be authorized to make a public declaration of the same, to prevent deception." Laid over for the present.

"The translation of the ritual into the Bohemian language be approved." Adopted.

"That O. S. H. Cohen, of South Carolina; Heiser, of Minnesota; Roth, of Kansas; Parkin, of New Brunswick; Jobson, of North Carolina; Blackburn, of Alabama; Ottis, of Vermont; and H. M. Small, of Louisiana, be made Past Grand Chancellors."

Mr. Douglass, of Ohio, moved to adopt the above. Carried.

"That the Grand Lodges of Iowa, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Georgia, Louisiana, and Wisconsin have six P. G. C.'s each at their next regular annual session."

This was amended that the number be five instead of six. The original number was retained, however.

"That the degree of P. G. C. be conferred upon Past V. G. C. John Stotzer, of Pa." Adopted.

"That the copyrighting of the seal and incorporating of the Supreme Lodge be approved."

The Committee on the State of the Order made an additional report, passing papers referred to them to other committees. Moved to lay upon the table, upon which the yeas were called. The vote was as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Barton, Bowns, Brunner, Calvert, Comstock, Dunn, Douglass, Gerhardt, German, Goss, Goodrich, Gardner, Hodgson, Hanchel, Jones, King, Kennedy, and Kester. Yeas, 18.

Nays—Messrs. Blanchois, Bohannon, Berry, Coppes, Cobb, Cole, Carty, Cashman, De Haven, French, Gray, Joslin. Nays, 12.

Adjourned.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The monthly session of this body was held last evening.

The President, Mr. Coleman Sellers, announced that Lieutenant E. E. Dutton, M. D., would read a paper on the use of pulverized fuel. The same was an able discussion of the principle, and was well substantiated by personal observation.

Dr. Wahl, the resident secretary, then followed with his report on novelties in science, which was more than usually full.

Amongst the scientific items he mentioned some ingenious applications of the spectroscope, some new experiments in photographic printing; and some recent investigations to test the influence of cold on the strength and brittleness of iron and steel. In reference to the last the secretary expressed the belief that they were unreliable, as the investigators had altogether overlooked the chemical character of the materials they employed.

In mechanics a number of new inventions were introduced. We will mention an ingenious mode of applying electro-magnetism to the pulling of teeth, by means of a device invented by Dr. Bonvill, of this city. An improved flower casket. A design of the American Safe Company for further protection of valuables against fire. In conclusion, Dr. Robert E. Rogers introduced a discovery which he has made in the application and use of air with steam as a motor. His remarks were illustrated by the use of the lantern, and excited much interest.

ATTEMPTED FORGERY.—A few days ago parties entered the office of P. S. Peterson & Co., brokers, No. 39 South Third street, Philadelphia, and purchased drafts of small amounts, one being for $39 45, drawn to the order of J. Hill & Co. This draft was to-day presented to the agents of Peterson & Co. in New York for payment, but the amount of the draft had been altered to $1910 00. The New York house had fortunately been advised by telegraph of the amount for which the draft of Hill & Co. was drawn, and before making payment telegraphed to Philadelphia to see if a mistake had been made in the figures. This of course led to the detection of the fraud. The draft presented in New York bore the number of the draft issued in this city, but it was found on examination that the amount had not been altered, but that a new draft had been forged for a larger amount, on which the number of the former draft was retained. The forgers have not yet been arrested, but the detectives are on their track.

JOSEPH N. PORTER, formerly one of the members of the late firm of Engle, Rothermel & Co., coal dealers, of this city, died suddenly yesterday at Danville, Pa., of inflammation of the bowels. His remains will arrive in this city this afternoon.

DROWNED.—An unknown woman was found drowned at Vine street wharf this morning. The body had been in the water for a long time. It was attired in a brown dress, with black buttons, a Balmoral petticoat, small plaid shawl, and gaiter shoes. It was taken to the Morgue.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN DARBY.—Some time during last night burglars entered and robbed the dwelling-house of a Mr. Lloyd, in Darby, and to cover up their crime set fire to the building, which burned to the ground.

WIFE-BEATERS.—Henry Riley, who lives at No. 1630 Kater street, beat his wife last night, for which offense Alderman Dallas has held him in bail. It is asserted that Mrs. Riley was drunk.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY.—Excelsior Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F., will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, at Handel and Haydn Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 25.

P. F. D.—The members of the new Fire Department this morning received warrants for the wages due under the new system.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Edw. Maginnis vs. Stephen McKenney. An action to recover for whisky sold and delivered. Nonsuit.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Lynd.

William O'Donnell vs. Frank Godwin. An action to recover damages for an assault and battery, plaintiff alleging that after he had done work for defendant, and had been paid, the latter hit him on the head with a hoe. The defense alleged that plaintiff began the difficulty and defendant acted in self-defense. Jury out.

John G. Miller vs. Lewis Shallcross. An action to recover back money alleged to have been paid to defendant under false representations in a transaction upon a mortgage. On trial.

Serious Charge.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

John Fenner, an old flagman in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company, was put on trial charged with an indecent assault and battery upon a little girl but eight years old. The details of the case are not proper for publication, and at the close of our report the trial was still in progress.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.

PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsm6p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Both Houses Adjourn Sine Die.

Disgraceful Scene in the House.

Butler Winds Up the Session with a Row

Bills Signed by the President.

Senate to be Reconvened May 10.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The New Capitol Commission.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Senate has agreed to the names of the new capitol commission already published, and put in a supply bill, and increased the appropriation from $250,000 to $650,000. The bill has not yet been finally agreed to, and this may be changed. The Buffalo police bill passed the House.

Theatrical Suit.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The suit of Sigismund Wyandt against the New York Stadt Theatre, to recover $8500 for a contract for nine performances in opera in Philadelphia, is on trial in the Marine Court. The engagement was cancelled after the second performance.

Passing a Forged Check.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A man giving the name of Berrian Gay, claiming to be a merchant from Archer, Florida, has been arrested here charged with passing a forged check for $8000 on Samuel Rosevelt & Co. Since his arrest several other merchants have entered similar charges against Gay.

Export of Specie

to-day, $414,000.

The Erie Stock Trouble.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The governing committee of the Stock Exchange has reported in favor of keeping Erie shares on call, as a trust company, had agreed not to register their new stock for thirty days.

The Legislature.

ALBANY, April 20.—The House rejected the resolution to amend the Constitution so as to fund the canal debt and make the canals free.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President to-day signed and approved the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the United States Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, to the trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College, for educational purposes; an act to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road; an act to enable the Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company to make a survey of its road; an act for the relief of Nicholas P. Trist, negotiator of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo; an act amending the thirty-second section of the Internal Revenue act of July, 1870, so as to provide that in case of difference in width of gauge of connecting railroads the goods may be immediately transferred from one car to another, under the personal supervision of an inspector, and such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

An act to enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company to relocate a portion of its road.

An act for the restoration of Commander George A. Stevens, United States Navy, to the active from the retired list.

An act to create a port of delivery at Potomac, Va., and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

Congress at this session has passed about forty bills of a public and private character.

Proclamation of the President.

The President will to-day issue a proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session on the 10th of May. The session will be for the consideration of business which by that time will be perfected by the Joint High Commission.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations—First Lieutenant David Kinzel, 5th Artillery, to be captain; Second Lieutenants Thomas R. Adams and James Crung to be first lieutenants in 24th Infantry; and Second Lieutenant B. M. Custer to be first lieutenant.

The Subscriptions to the New Loan.

up to 2 o'clock, to-day, were $260,000.

Secretary Boutwell will leave Washington on Monday for Chicago, to be absent about ten days on private business.

Customs Receipts

for the week ending April 8:—

New York	$3,242,316
Philadelphia	125,630
Boston	369,383
Baltimore	232,582
Total	$3,969,911

Disgraceful Scene.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—There was quite a scene on the floor of the House before the adjournment, between Messrs. Butler and Farnsworth, and at one time the parties came near a personal collision. Farnsworth charged Butler with embezzlement of the funds of the National Soldiers' Asylum, and perjury.

Mr. Beck replied to Butler's attack on Garrett Davis, and said he had seen Farnsworth shake his fist under Butler's nose in the committee-room in the presence of members of the House, and Butler did not resent it. The whole scene is pronounced disgraceful by nearly every member of the House. Congress has adjourned *sine die*.

Substitute for Mr. Sherman's Amendment to the Ku-klux Bill.

The Ku-klux bill, as passed by both houses, has Mr. Sherman's amendment struck out and the following substituted:—

Section 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the second section of this act, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act, which such first-named person or persons, by reasonable diligence, could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action, provided that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have accrued, and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased persons shall have such action therefor and may recover not exceeding $5000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton very quiet; sales 1000 bales uplands at 14¼c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; sales 8000 barrels State at $6@7; Ohio at $6 60@7 25; Western at $6@7 65; Southern at $6 85@9. Wheat dull and nominal; new spring, $1 57@1 60; winter red and amber Western, $1 65@1 68. Corn dull; sales 24,000 bushels mixed Western at 76c. Oats dull; sales 10,000 bushels Ohio at 60@65c. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet; new mess, $18 90@19. Lard dull; steam, 10½@11½c.; kettle, 11¾c. Whisky steady at 91c.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting at Asnieres.

LONDON, April 20.—Advices from Versailles to-day report that the fighting still continues at Asnieres, where the insurgents are making a desperate and bloody attempt to regain their lost position. The Versailles troops have succeeded in obtaining possession of Asnieres, and found that the suburb had suffered severely from the pillage and marauding of the insurgent troops. The streets were lined with furniture and articles of wearing apparel. An effort was made by Dombrowski

To Rally the Nationals,

but resulted in failure. One of the officers of his staff was arrested on suspicion of treachery.

The Versailles troops show no sign of wavering, and keep the advantageous position they have secured with calmness and determination. All the railroads are now commanded by the Versailles troops, and insurgents are unable to receive supplies of provisions from outside the city.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Messrs. Conkling and Davis, of Kentucky, were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make Congress was now ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Scott all bills on the table, petitions, etc., were referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. West introduced a bill to incorporate the Louisiana, Kansas and New Mexico Railroad Company. Referred.

At 12 the Senate went into Executive session.

At two o'clock the doors were reopened, when the committee to wait on the President reported he had no further communication to make.

The President *pro tem.*, Mr. Anthony, then declared the first session of the Forty-second Congress adjourned without day.

House.

The House met at half-past 10 o'clock, and received a message from the Senate announcing its agreement to the conference report on the Ku-klux bill and the passage of the concurrent resolution for a final adjournment at 2 o'clock to-day.

The House proceeded to consider the conference report on the Ku-klux bill.

Mr. Poland, who presented the report, proceeded to explain and advocate it, the members gathering around him to hear his remarks.

At the conclusion of Mr. Poland's remarks, Mr. Cox said that he presumed that the section did not mean anything.

Mr. Scofield—Of course it does not, and was not designed to.

Mr. Cox—Go on with your music. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shellabarger thought it was quite unfair to the true effect and scope of the substitute to say of it that it did not mean anything and was not designed to mean anything, and he proceeded to explain, with some particularity, the provisions and effect of the substitute.

He thought there was much virtue in it, and that it would be a beneficent and restraining element in the bill.

Mr. Whitthorne, the minority member of the conference committee, said he had not signed the report, particularly on account of its retaining the section for a test oath to jurors, a measure which the Democratic side of the House regarded with more horror than it even did the Sherman amendment. He appealed to the House to pause before it sent such a message to the people of the South, and not to provoke them more.

Mr. Kerr expressed the opinion that there did not exist in the country any such condition of things as would justify the enactment of the bill, either in its original form or in its modified form. The only way in intelligent popular sentiment in the country that demanded or justified such a law. It was an attempt to force popular sentiment. It was addressed to the passions of the country. It was based upon no existing necessity in the land. There was nowhere such a condition of insubordination as either called for or could be relieved or cured by it. It was a remarkable fact that one-half the entire press of the country alone without a dissenting voice condemned and denounced such legislation, and that a very large and most respectable class of the other half of the press with great earnestness and great ability equally condemned and denounced it. That was true of some of the ablest of the organs of the Republican party.

He invited attention to the latest expression of one of the most sagacious, able, and honorable organs of the Republican party in the country, the Chicago *Tribune*. (Loud and sneering laughter on the Republican side of the House.)

Mr. Kerr said he would wait for gentlemen to conclude their laughter. He was entirely willing that they should enjoy their joke. It was a very good thing, and in order to aid their enjoyment he would ask the Clerk to read the article from the Chicago *Tribune* of last Tuesday, entitled, "Shall the sword supersede the law?"

The article having been read, Mr. Kerr said that he commended it to the careful and prayerful consideration of the gentlemen on the other side of the House, who had been so very merry at the idea of the Chicago *Tribune* being a leading organ of the Republican party. Whether it was or not, he believed that the day would very soon come when the gentlemen on that side of the House would be sorry that they had not followed the wise counsels given them by that paper.

Mr. Beck opposed the report. He regarded it and the other conference report as only intensifying what the Senate had determined to do. There had been only twelve votes cast in the House against the repeal of the jurors' Test Oath, and yet the conference on the part of the House had surrendered that measure to the Senate, although without it the bill would not have passed the House originally. It was an absolute unconditional surrender of the only thing in the bill that rendered it tolerable.

The Sherman amendment could never have hurt anybody, but the bill in its present form excluded from the jury box the Attorney-General of the United States and excluded men of high position in the South who had joined the Republican party. General Longstreet could not sit on a jury, though he could hold the highest office in the land. No man, Radical or Democrat, whoever fed a Confederate soldier, could sit on a jury. There was not a Federal officer in the House, not even excepting General Butler, who had ever done an act of kindness to a Confederate soldier, who would not be ineligible to sit on a jury. A distinguished Federal general had told him last night that this law would exclude more than half his army corps from the jury box, because they had emptied their haversacks to a number of Confederate prisoners returning to the front.

All these Federal soldiers would be excluded from the jury box, if a Busted or an Underwood, or any other man, to whom Jeffries would be as an angel of light, saw fit to exclude them. It was an infamous proceeding, and this was put in the bill on purpose of malice aforethought on the part of the radicals in either house to enable the President to send down an infamous and corrupt judge whenever there was a political prosecution, to exclude every honest man, every white man, and to pack a jury to hang any person he wanted to have hanged.

In his judgment the conferees on the part of the House had been recreant to their duty and should be held up before the country as men who had abandoned the rights and privileges of the House and of the people.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, denied that the law as to jurors' oaths was properly subject to the construction which Mr. Beck gave it. It was not enough that persons had fed or clothed Confederate soldiers, it was necessary that was done for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

It was an act of rebellion, not an act of charity, that would keep men out of the jury box. He ridiculed the constitutional objections made yesterday to the Sherman amendment, and said he had known men who had mistaken dyspepsia for conscience, and men who had mistaken their doubts and qualms for constitutional law. He looked upon the substitute for the Sherman amendment as utterly fruitless and useless—a mere illusion and a delusion. The effect of it would be as absurd as to bring a suit against the 300 foxes with firebrands tied to their tails, as a remedy for burning the corn. As far as he knew, they were the original Ku-klux. (Laughter.)

There was not the first pretense of remedy in that substitute. There was not a man who believed that there ever would be a verdict under it. The object merely was to throw dust in the eyes of the people, but after all he should go for it, just as he often had to go for deficiency bills because they had to be passed. He would therefore take this bill, with the load *cum onne*.

Mr. Garfield replied to Mr. Beck's objections in regard to the jury test oath, and reminded the House that in that respect the bill was a remedial measure, as it modified the existing law on the subject. In reply to the remarks of Mr. Butler, he reminded the House of the mythological god who ate up his own children as fast as they are born into the world.

Mr. Butler—What was his name? (Laughter.)

Mr. Garfield—He was a very saturnine gentleman. (Laughter.) The gentleman from Massachusetts had a child of his own which he wished to get born into life or to get it a home in the Congress of the United States, but the monster could not get its status here in this House at all; and from hour to hour the gentleman has been dissatisfied with everything attempted in the way of Ku-klux legislation now that the whole Republican party is in line on this report, the gentleman acts in character when he comes up to throw all the contempt he possibly can upon this bill. I do not regard it as a measure either of wisdom or patriotism thus to disguise with a curse and malediction, and contempt, the fruit of these six weeks labor on this question.

The House proceeded to vote on the conference report, and it was agreed to by a strictly party vote. Yeas 93, nays 74. So the bill goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. Conger moved that Mr. Foster, member elect from Michigan, be sworn in.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Dawes, Banks, Brooks, of New York, and Potter, as proposing to establish a dangerous precedent, Mr. Foster not having any credentials to present, and it was negatived.

The Senate concurrent resolution for a final adjournment at 2 o'clock to-day was passed.

Also, the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress is ready to adjourn.

Messrs. Dawes, Maynard, and Ely were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Beck asked leave to offer a joint resolution asserting the power of the House to make or withhold appropriations to carry out treaties requiring appropriations of money.

Messrs. Bingham and Maynard objected.

Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution. Agreed to without the yeas and nays.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation of fifteen minutes.

Mr. Arthur, of Kentucky, objected.

Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might make the personal explanation. Agreed to—yeas, 118; nays, 25.

Mr. Butler then proceeded to address the House in reference to the scene which took place in the Senate between himself and Senator Davis, of Kentucky. Assuming Mr. Davis' own description of the occurrence to be the truth, Mr. Butler submitted to the candid judgment of the House, and of all just men, which of the two had in that affair played the part of the courteous gentleman, and which the part of the blackguard. Mr. Davis was shielded from responsibility for what he had said by his age and by his Senatorial togs, and thus shielded and protected, he poured the effluvia of his reviling after the most high-toned manner of the chivalry.

Mr. Beck submitted whether Mr. Butler was not violating the pledge he had made to the Democratic side of the House when he got its consent to make the explanation that he would say nothing personally offensive to Senator Davis.

Mr. Butler denied having given that pledge. He had merely said that he would make no attack upon him. He had for nearly nine years suffered from assaults and charges of having appropriated to his own use small amounts of money in Louisiana, and now he would answer them once for all. He had captured and levied assessments on the Rebels of Louisiana to the amount of nearly $3,000,000. He had charged himself with the amount in the books of the department. Those books had been open for nine years, and even detraction had not said that he had not fully accounted for the amount. Referring to the investigation at the last session into the management of the national asylums, he accused Mr. Farnsworth of having published in the *Globe* a speech not delivered and highly slanderous to him (Butler). By that act that gentleman had put himself out of the rule of civilized warfare, and he would never henceforth consider that gentleman's tongue or pen a slander upon anybody, certainly not on himself.

On motion of Mr. Kendall, a bill for a new land district in Nevada was passed.

On motion of Mr. Morey, a bill for the re-establishment of the Monroe Land district in Louisiana was passed.

Mr. Farnsworth obtained permission to make a personal explanation in reply to Mr Butler. He said it was too late in the day for that gentleman to put on airs and profess the rule of non-intercourse. He trusted that his (Farnsworth's) great age had not anything to do with such non-intercourse as suggested by him in reference to the Senator from Kentucky. (Laughter.)

In reference to the investigation as to the management of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers he complained that the committee had not acted fairly in the matter in refusing among other things to require the treasurer of that institution (Mr. Butler) to produce his bank-book, which would show that he had constantly on hand from $100,000 to $150,000 of Government money which he kept in his own private bank in his own name, and with which he speculated.

Mr. Butler made the point of order that this was an attack upon him instead of being a personal explanation.

The Speaker—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts state the words to which he objects, and the Chair will rule on the question?

Mr. Butler—I should say pretty much all of it. (Laughter.) When I am told that I have gorged myself with public money I suppose that that does not require a point of order to be made.

The Speaker ruled that such language was out of order.

Mr. Farnsworth—The member from Massachusetts alluded to my speech as published in the *Globe*, and I was only recounting the points of it to show that it was not unparliamentary.

The Speaker said he had no doubt that the language of the gentleman from Illinois was unparliamentary, and so ruled without hesitation.

Mr. Farnsworth was allowed, by a vote of the House, to proceed in order.

Mr Banks remarked that it was not proper for a member to ask unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, and then make criminal charges against a member.

The Speaker said he entirely agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that he also agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter.) He went on to speak of the transaction for the sale of a piece of property at Hampton, Virginia, for a national asylum, the property having been owned by Mr. Butler, but having been transferred by him to his brother-in-law, Mr. Hildreth, to cover appearances. In conclusion he said that if that transaction and the testimony given by Mr. Butler before the Committee on Military Affairs, at the last session, were before any petty jury in the United States it would convict him (Butler) of embezzlement and perjury (Laughter and great excitement.) That was all that he had to say.

Mr. Butler remarked that he held in his hand a report of the Military Committee made last session on that subject, and he would read the closing paragraph as an answer to all that advertised calumny which might be put out against him anywhere. The paragraph which he read states that the committee was convinced that the funds of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers had been faithfully applied by the Board of Managers, and that the general management of the several branches of the asylum have been efficient. Also, that the committee had come to the conclusion that the treasurer, having accounted for all the funds of the asylum that ever came into his hands, was to be entirely exonerated from any charge or suspicion of misappropriation, neglect, or other misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Butler said, in conclusion, that under that report he branded as false and calumnious everything that should be said against the President and Treasurer of the asylum. It was for the Military Committee to say whether its members had been corrupted under his (Butler's) lead. They could vindicate their own honor. He had not their honor in charge.

A SHATTERED MONUMENT.

The Grand Arc de Triomphe Battered to Pieces by the Guns of the Versaillists.

A cable telegram announces that the *Arc de Triomphe* has been destroyed by the fire from the guns of the Versaillists. Although the despatch does not particularize, it refers, in all probability, to the *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile*, in close proximity to the suburban district embracing Fort du Mont Valerien, Neuilly, and Asnieres, in which the struggle of the past two days between the Government and the insurgents has taken place.

The shattered monument was one of the grandest and most attractive in the French capital, having been the largest triumphal arch in Europe. From the locality known as the *Place de l'Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile* twelve grand boulevards diverge, all taking different directions. In the centre of this rose the grand Triumphal Arch, opening into the Bois de Boulogne. It was erected to celebrate the victories of the French under the republic and empire, its construction having been decreed by the First Napoleon, in 1806. In that year the cornerstone was laid, but the monument was of such gigantic proportions and such elaborate workmanship, and interruptions were so frequent, that it was not finished until 1836. The total cost of the structure was about $2,100,000. Its height was 152 feet, its breadth 137, and its depth 68 feet; the height of the principal or central arch being 90 feet.

The decorations of the monument were commensurate with its grand proportions. Each front was ornamented with two principal groups of statuary, facing the Avenue Champs Elysee on the one side, and the bridge of Neuilly, over which such a desperate struggle has recently raged, on the other. Each of these groups are thirty-six feet high, the individual figures having a height of eighteen feet. The right-hand group on the Champs Elysee or Paris side represented the departure of the sons of France for the defense (?) of the country, the Genius of War encouraging the warriors to action. The left-hand group on this side represented the victories of 1810, with Napoleon I standing in dignified attitude, while Victory placed a crown upon his brow, Fame surmounting the whole, while History recorded his deeds, the group being rounded out by a foreign soldier in chains, his arm suspended to a tree. On the facade looking towards Neuilly, the right-hand group represented "Resistance," in the shape of a young man, guided by a Genius flitting over his head, and surrounded by his father and his wife, the latter holding a dead child in her arms, rushing to the defense of the nation. The left-hand group on the Neuilly face represented "Peace," in the guise of a warrior sheathing his sword as he stood between his wife and children, the idea being further exemplified by another warrior engaged in taming a bull for the plough, and the Genius of Peace, crowned with laurel, shedding over both her protecting influence. The last two groups were executed by M. Etex, who received for the work $30,000. Above the arch, on the northern side, is the Battle of Austerlitz, by M. Jecther, and on the southern side the Battle of Jemappes, by Marochetti. These sculptures were considered the finest that had ever been originated in France.

In addition to these grand groups of statuary, there were, in *alto relievo*, representations of the taking of Alexandria, the passage of the Bridge of Arcola, the surrender of Mustapha Pacha at the battle of Aboukir, and the death of General Marceau, these works being by Chaponiere, Feuchere, Seuvre, and Lemaire. Surmounting the whole was a frieze executed by several artists, and equally divided. That on the Eastern or Paris face, and extending over half of the northern and southern fronts, represented the departure of the army for Italy, the deputies of the nation being grouped around the altar of the country distributing flags to the departing troops. On the corresponding half was the return of the victorious armies tendering to regenerated France the fruits of their triumphs. Nearly all the figures were portraits.

The interior of the Arch was ascended by winding staircases, which led into several large halls. Two hundred and sixty-one steps led from the ground to the top, from which was presented a magnificent view of Paris on the east and the Bois de Boulogne on the west. Altogether, the monument was grand in design and artistic in execution, and it has, ever since its completion, been regarded as one of the principal attractions of the French capital.

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$2000 Leh V R 6s, cp.	95	112 do.....	65¾
$3000 Sch N Imp....	81	100 do.....s60.	65¾
$1700 Leh 6s, '84.....	85¾	25 sh N Cent.....	38¾
$2000 N Cent R 6s..	92	500 sh Read R..b60.	54¾
100 sh Cata Pf..b5.	47	300 do..s60.	54¾
100 sh Sch Nav Pf..	18¾	100 sh Phil & E R..	28¾
18 sh O C & A R..	50¾	200 sh Leh Nav...s5.	35¾
100 sh Cata R. s60.	24	100 do.... s30.	35¾
200 do.....s60.	25	100 sh Hestonville..	21¾
		100 do.....b30.	21¾

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